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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Kimbolton, Chatham Co., N. C., July 9, 1864.

MESSRS. E J. HALE & SONS:—At a large and respectable Convention composed of delegates from almost every portion of the county of Chatham, who assembled in the town of Pittsboro' on the 28th day of June 1864, the following ticket was unanimously nominated as suitable persons for candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State, to-wit: ELISHA H STRAUGHAN for the Senate, and JAMES H. HEADEN, WM. P. HADLEY and THOMAS FARRAR for the Commons.

July 9 49-te

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

A. J. BETHUNE, of Co. A, 5th N. C. Cav., is a candidate, and if elected will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess.

July 8 48*4tpd

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864. 31-*tepd

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 23 26*9tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. McCORMICK a candidate for re-election to the next House of Commons.

June 7. 89-tepd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement.

MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 20*12tpd

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Robeson County.

AT the solicitation of many friends, soldiers and citizens, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. I am a private in Co. G, 24th Reg't N. C. T. I volunteered the 1st of May 1862, and have been with my Co. ever since. I was a Union man up to the time of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation. Since that time I have been an earnest advocate of Southern Independence. I am in favor of Z. B. Vance as Governor of N. C. I am in favor of peace—an honorable peace, but in my estimation nothing short of a final separation between the North and South—and an acknowledgment by our enemies of our independence—would be an honorable peace. If I am elected, I will do all in my power to procure that desirable object, viz: Southern Independence.

Fellow-Citizens, should you see fit to elect me, I promise to do all in my power to promote the welfare, the comfort and the honor of both citizen and soldier.

Very respectfully, DAVID BETHUNE

July 2. 5t*swtepd

Fort Holmes, July 12, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Richmond county.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
M. H. McBRYDE,
Capt. Co. E, 40th N. C. T.

50 5t*8tpd]

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses, all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. ROYSTER, Agent.

June 18. 44*9tpd

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1864.
Joseph McCulloch vs James Butler.
Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Butler, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be holden for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy or plead to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Randol S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1864.

50*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1864.
Charles McKinnon, Murdock McKinnon, and others, vs Sarah A. McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon, and others.
Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Sarah A McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon and John A. McKinnon, the defendants in the above petition, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment pro confesso rendered against them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said county, at office in Troy, July 10th, 1864.

53 [t*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1864.

IT was ordered by said Court, that from and after this Term, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses and defendants, are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court, to be holden for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next.

J. B. CARTER, C. S. C.

Lumberton, N. C., July 20. 51 6t*8tpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1864.

HOLDEN'S PROSPECTS.—It is not easy to conceive how any man can suppose that a candidate can get a decent vote when nobody, or next to nobody, can be found who is willing to avow that he means to vote for him. No doubt Mr. Holden has here and there a friend or admirer, and no doubt he will get a few thousand votes; but to expect a respectable vote for a man whom even his friends are ashamed openly to advocate, is unreasonable. He may get the secret votes of the members of the secret treasonable association, the "H. O. A's," who probably number several hundred in the State, and he will get all the deserters who may be bold enough to venture out of the woods to vote, and he will get some votes from credulous people who rely upon cunning words rather than honest acts, who are silly enough to suppose that Holden can do anything to promote peace, when it is apparent that his whole course has encouraged the yankees to prolong the war, which *he*, more than any other man in North Carolina, brought upon us. The great body of the sensible people, and especially of the honest people, are against him. No surer evidence of that need be brought forward than this: that candidates in nearly every part of the State, however much they may at some time or other have leaned to Holdenism, are coming out against him. The convictions of some of them are no doubt against him and in favor of Gov. Vance. Others manifestly discovered that the people were so thoroughly in favor of Vance that they stood no chance to be elected unless they came out for him. Such is apparently the case mentioned in a letter from Stanly county, of which the following is an extract:—

"Vance will carry the county at least two to one. Our old Commoner Greene, whom you classed as a Holdenite and who failed to vote for the resolutions endorsing Gov. Vance, has come out squarely for Vance. We have two running for the Commons, *both for Vance*."

Now here is a member of the late House of Commons, so friendly to Holden that, though he did not vote with the *three* Holdenites against the resolution applauding Gov. Vance's Administration, yet would not vote *for* the resolution. He was from a county that gave 551 votes for Christian (Holdenite) to 155 for Ashe. Yet even he, carefully noting the signs of the times, appeals to the people of Stanly to re-elect him on the ground that he is for Gov. Vance. This fact clearly indicates the current of public opinion. And there are other counties and other candidates in the same condition as Stanly and Mr. Greene. Look at the account given us by a most respectable citizen of Richmond county of the discussion in that county. Mark the abuse of Holden by Col. O. H. Dockery and his father, Gen. Dockery, both known friends and correspondents of the said "unscrupulous partizan," who had "out-lied them all." What does all this mean? Why that Holden is so unpopular, that as *their* only hope of success his friends turn in and abuse him as an unscrupulous partizan and a liar *par excellence*.

The demagogue is getting his deserts. It only remains for the people, on Thursday next, to consign him to the place appropriate for such a man as Col. Dockery and Gen. Dockery—*his friends*—describe. The ill temper displayed in his last Standard is a sign that he knows what his fate will be. His efforts to deceive the people into the belief that he will be elected have not deceived himself.

SUPPRESSION OF AN IMPORTANT FACT.—On Monday last we published a dispatch from Richmond giving an account of a correspondence between Clay, Holcombe and Sanders, and Horace Greeley, in relation to negotiations for peace, showing that Lincoln said "he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c.," and stating that Clay and Holcombe "repelled the condition proposed by Lincoln."

This news was published in Raleigh on Monday morning. The Standard of Tuesday, (printed on Monday afternoon,) *has not one word about it.* It copied from the Raleigh papers of that morning all the telegraphic dispatches except that one and another giving an account of dissensions in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Now there was a purpose in this suppression of an important fact. What was it? Evidently, to keep up the delusion which the Standard has been laboring to produce, that the Confederate authorities were not making efforts to bring about negotiations, and that if they would make such efforts, peace might be obtained. Here was the fact that Lincoln had been applied to to permit peace Commissioners to go to Washington, and had refused except upon conditions utterly inadmissible. This fact might have opened the eyes of the deluded followers of the Standard, and therefore it is suppressed and the people kept in ignorance—in plain terms cheated. And this is one of Mr. Holden's "honest arts!"

REPORTED DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH BAKER.—It has been reported that our townsman and friend, Capt. Jos. Baker, 2d N. C. Cavalry, had been killed in one of the late battles in Virginia. We did not credit the report, hoping that he was only a prisoner. But it is now stated in the official list of casualties which we copy. We still hope that it may prove to be a false report. Capt. Baker had been in the service about three years, and was a faithful and gallant officer. If killed, he is the second of several brothers in the service who has given his life to his country.

GOV. VANCE AT SALEM.—A letter from a friend in Stokes county says:—

"I had the great pleasure of hearing Gov. Vance speak in Salem last week. If every person would divest themselves of prejudice, and then hear Gov. V., they would not be in favor of the straitest sect candidate (H. O. A.) A very large crowd was in attendance at Salem, and the most marked attention was paid to Gov. V. during the delivery of his great speech. He certainly convinced many of the error of their way."

THE DIXIE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.—We have received a copy of this new Book from Messrs. Branson & Farrar, the Publishers, at Raleigh. It is by Mrs. M. B. Moore, author of the Dixie series. It contains 120 pages and is of fair print, the paper and binding being about as good, we suppose, as can be had at present.

Messrs. Branson and Farrar are extensively engaged in publishing School books, and we hope they find it sufficiently profitable to continue and to extend that business.

A RIGHT VIEW.—The Charleston Mercury, speaking of the new Secretary of the Treasury, says:—

"His position is filled with difficulties. It will task to the uttermost his energies and wisdom; and all his energy and ability may be inadequate to give system and confidence to our finances. Yet, let him try; and let us endeavor to help him in trying. If supported by a successful resistance of our foes, we may yet prove that our integrity is equal to our valor. All his large experience, great mercantile ability, and unblemished integrity, Mr. Trenholm will devote to the interests of the Confederacy. He has has been entirely and radically opposed to every policy in the least degree squinting towards repudiation in any shape or form. If he fails, it will be because in the condition he takes our finances, no one could succeed."

This is well said. But if the Mercury can thus wisely counsel in favor of a citizen of Charleston who enters the Cabinet, why not in regard to the other members of the Administration, including the President? They have all "tried" to promote the interest of the Confederacy, to conduct the war to a successful result, and to secure our independence; why should not we all, *including the Mercury*, "help them in trying"? Their positions are filled with difficulties, and those difficulties have been increased by the bitter opposition of the Mercury. They have taxed to the uttermost their energies and wisdom, and so far from being inadequate, it is wonderful to what a degree they have succeeded. If they fail, it will be because of the disaffection produced by the Charleston Mercury, the Raleigh Standard, and such papers which refused to "help them in trying." But they will not fail, though success would be more easy if the Mercury and all others would help.

HOLDEN AND THE MESSRS. DOCKERY.—An hour after we received the account of the discussion in Richmond county, which we publish in another column, came the Raleigh Standard, from which we copy the following. It will be seen that while the Colonel was calling Holden an "unscrupulus partizan," and the General denouncing him as the greatest liar of them all, the Standard was giving point to their charges by endorsing their characters:—

"Col. Dockery is a gentleman of superior attainments, and a Conservative "after the straitest sect." We learn that his election is certain by a large majority. He is "a chip of the old block," Gen. Alfred Dockery, one of the truest Conservatives and one of the worthiest citizens of the State."—*Raleigh Standard, 26th July.*

WORSE AND WORSE.—Forging an "extract" from the Journals of the Legislature was bad, even for Mr. Holden. Palming off some candidate's advertisement in the Observer as an editorial notice in the Observer was a little worse. But Mr. Holden surpasses these performances by perpetrating in the last Standard a fraud lower and meaner still. He copies one paragraph of a brief article in the Observer of the 21st inst., in relation to Mr. Holden's "bad investment" of money and labor in supplying some Harnett free negroes with tickets and circulars, and then abuses us through nearly a column for having endeavored to make people believe that he was in correspondence with free negroes to aid his election! If Mr. Holden had copied instead of carefully omitting the very brief second paragraph, he might have saved all the space devoted to abuse of us, and saved himself at the same time from the sin of sundry wicked and wilful and malicious slanders. Though we knew nothing whatever of the matter, our own opinion was then expressed that Mr. Holden had been fooled by somebody into this waste of his time and money; and we did so because our correspondents evidently entertained a different opinion. *They* thought that Mr. Holden had done something very wrong in fact and in purpose. *We* corrected that impression while we could but tell and enjoy the joke.

And the man who is guilty of such frauds as this asks the people of North Carolina to make him their Governor! Seriously we ask the pardon of the two negroes in Harnett for associating their names with his. Some bad free negroes have given a bad name to the whole class, and these may be as bad as any. But be they the worst of their species, they are entitled to an apology for connecting their names with that of this self-made candidate for Governor.

A COMPLIMENT TO GOV. VANCE.—W. H. Neave, Band Teacher of the 49th N. C. T., in a letter published in the Raleigh Conservative, says:—

"When I was training the band of the 20th N. C. Regiment in Hoke's Brigade last December, Major Snodgrass, the Division (Early's) quartermaster, invited the band to play at a Christmas supper, given to the field officers of the whole division. Hoke's brigade being on picket, he nor any of his officers were present: Virginians, Georgians, and Louisianians, composed the rest of the division. Gen. Hays of Louisiana thanked the band for their music, and after concluding a just and glowing eulogium on the old North State and her soldiers, he said: "And as for your noble young Governor, he is worth any four, yea *all* the Governors in the Southern Confederacy put together; you have such reason to be proud of him that I deeply envy you, as the soldiers of every State envy those of North Carolina, seeing how much better they are equipped than they are. He is a perfect model of exhaustless physical energy and endurance, mental perspicacity, unselfish, impersonal, unbiassed patriotism," &c. This was his exact language to us, the band, the only North Carolinians present; and such is substantially expressed by military men of all degrees from every State *now* and all along back."

CHATHAM POLITICS.—A friend writes from Pittsboro' on the 21st inst.:—

"The candidates are busy canvassing the county, and the reports are that things look very cheering for Vance, and there is very little doubt but he will carry the county."

Yankee Items.—Richmond papers contain the following items taken from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23d:—

Another Peace Business.—The Gazette states, on the authority of the Washington correspondents of several New York papers, that a Rev. Colonel Jacques and a Mr. Edward Kirk were recently at the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission; that they were elegantly entertained for three days; that they had two interviews with "Mr. Davis," &c. What passed at these interviews will not be disclosed for the present, but "it is intimated that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Confederacy."

From Missouri.—The latest advices from Missouri are exciting. The guerillas are increasing in that State to an unprecedented extent, and it is now confidently asserted that 50.000 men, under Gen. Price, have also entered the State. From the tone of the last telegram which reaches us, we should judge that the authorities are alarmed at the aspect of affairs, and are not in a condition to meet the emergency with any adequate military force.

Decline in Gold.—Gold closed at 10 o'clock on the 22d in New York at 252½. The market was probably affected by "peace rumors."

Georgia.—Every train arriving is crowded with militia responding to the Governor's last call. They are quickly transferred and sent forward to the front. The grand old State is yet full of patriotism.

Macon Confederate, 22d.

The Alabama.—It is announced upon good authority, according to a Southampton despatch, that Capt. Semmes has obtained the steamer Rappahannock, and will immediately put to sea with the purpose of attacking the Kearsage.

Richmond Enquirer, 25th.

THE PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond Sentinel, received by last night's mail, contains the following [the fullest we have seen] statement taken from the Baltimore Gazette of the 23d inst:—

BUFFALO, July 21.—The correspondence with the Rebel agents shows that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Saunders asked on the 12th of Horace Greeley the protection of the President or Sec'y of War to visit Washington.

Mr. Greeley, in reply, on the 18th, understanding that they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond, looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct of the President. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of their Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

They ask a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. Greeley answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable for him to communicate by telegraph with him, and obtain instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greeley's communication with President Lincoln, the following was received from the President:

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maj. Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Messrs. Holcombe and others if they have any communication to send to Washington by him.

Holcombe replies on the 21st, regretting that he has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to his communication delivered to the President of the United States, adding that the communication was accepted as a response to the letter of Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley, and to that gentleman has an answer been transmitted.

The letter to Greeley says: After alluding to the tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, says that this assertion was accepted as an evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which he felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South. "Exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations.

We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character which we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence were communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President.

Had the Representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or, if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of a spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutality.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its right or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people, addressed "To whom it may concern."

It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and of fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect.

If it can be procured only by their submission to terms of conquest, generations yet unborn must witness its restoration.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them.

Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters. They have no more inclination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States—to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government.

Gen. McPherson.—Speculating on the death of McPherson, the Examiner says:

It is more important to us than the capture of all the prisoners and cannon. McPherson was the most dangerous man in the yankee army. He was regarded at West Point as a military genius, and in the field has fully sustained his academic reputation. He was the very brain of Grant's army and his genius led it to victory and won for Grant all his glory. Grant took leave of his luck when he parted with McPherson, and has never had military success since. McPherson then took the place in Sherman's army that he had occupied in Grant's, and his genius has carried it on in a wondrous campaign through the mountains and valleys of Georgia, to the gates of Atlanta.

Financial Crisis at the North.—The financial crisis in the North is growing more serious every day. The New York Herald, in its monetary review, says:

"With eighteen hundred millions of debt, a currency worth *only thirty five cents on the dollar*, expenses running on at the rate of nearly three millions per day, and an all but empty Treasury, the country is fast drifting into a sea of bankruptcy, starvation prices and ultimate repudiation."

Dividend.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of $6 90 on the share, (less the State tax of ninety cents on the share,) payable in 4 per cent certificates or bonds, or one-third less in new issue. It will be paid on and after the 15th August.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Late from the United States.—Baltimore papers of the 26th confirm the accounts of the defeat of Crook's and Averill's forces near Winchester, Va., on Sunday, the 24th inst. The fight lasted nearly the whole day. The Federal army was compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry, where Hunter joined them and took command. The yankee Generals Averill and Mulligan are reported killed. Gen. Averill lost all his artillery.

Telegrams from Georgia though not claiming victory at Atlanta on Friday last, do not admit a defeat. Gen. McPherson's death is officially announced. Sherman estimates his loss in the battle at 2000, and Confederate loss at several thousand.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Missouri having for its object the formation of a North-Western Confederacy. Several prominent citizens of St. Louis have been arrested.

Gold is quoted in New York at 259.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 26.—Hancock's 2d Corps, (Yankee) which was in our front a few days ago, and perhaps other yankee forces, have gone to the North side of the James. Some engagement occurred there to-day, but full particulars have not transpired.

In front of this place all is comparatively quiet, though Grant is still digging.

From the James.—On Friday night last a strong force of the enemy, said to consist of infantry, artillery and cavalry, crossed from Bermuda Hundreds to the north side of the James, near Deep Bottom. Their object was supposed to be to make up towards Richmond, create a diversion, and, if possible, relieve Washington of the danger threatened by Early.

Richmond Enquirer, 25th.

From the Valley.—A gentleman who reached this city on Saturday night from Edinburg, twelve miles North of New Market, states that when he left, Strasburg was held by our forces. It was thought they would fall back, the enemy being reported in very heavy force.

We learn from an officer who arrived on last evening's train, that on Wednesday last Ramseur's division was unfortunate enough to be attacked near Winchester, at a moment when it was not well prepared to meet a sudden attack from a superior force. The result was the division was compelled to retreat, after suffering a loss of from three to four hundred in killed, wounded and missing and three or four guns. Our army is still in fine condition and at the right place.—*Ib.*

[See later telegraphic account of a victory at Winchester.]

From Petersburg.—On Friday night and during Saturday, there was some heavy skirmishing, and of picket firing there was no end to it. The cannonading too, a part of the time, was very severe. On Saturday last, from about 12½ to 1 o'clock, there was a most furious and incessant cannonading from our batteries on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox. The discharges were estimated at 30 per minute, and it is thought that not less than 40 or 50 guns participated. We hear from an officer, who seems to be posted, that it was caused by an attempt of the enemy to throw a brigade or more across the river, under the cover of darkness. But it was a signal failure. Yesterday during all day there was the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, and last night at a late hour there seemed to be no abatement.—*Petersburg Express, 25th.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. W. G. Broadfoot, H. L. Myrover, J. A. McRae and others:

Gentlemen: We notice in the Observer of the 25th inst., that you have invited Hon. J. G. Shepherd one of the candidates for the Legislature in this County to address our citizens upon the public questions and political affairs of the country, and that he has accepted your invitation and designated the 2d day of August as the day. It is respectfully suggested that you extend the invitation to the other candidates for the Legislature in this County; if this be not done some of them *may* think that the Judge is taking an unfair advantage of his competitors. Very respectfully, FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Some parties are very much exercised over the invitation given to Judge Shepherd by our citizens to address them. They are trying to make a little capital out of it by charging the Judge with an intention of dealing unfairly with his competitors and avoiding a discussion with them.

Now Judge Shepherd was not invited to speak as a *Candidate* but as a prominent public man of established reputation for ability and *soundness*. It was believed that a public address from him at this time touching our political affairs would have a happy influence and make a fortunate impression upon the people. He is not responsible for this invitation on the part of our citizens. He had to decline or accept it. In choosing to do the latter he stated his reasons explicitly for naming so late a day as the 2d of August. Dr. McCormick and Neill McKay, Esq. are the opponents of Judge Shepherd, or the only candidates who have taken issue with him in the present canvass. No one would suppose for a moment that Judge Shepherd was afraid to meet these gentlemen in debate.

It is only the enemies of Judge Shepherd who are making this puny effort to his prejudice. It will have no effect on sensible or respectable people.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE ELECTION.—Our friends will oblige us if they will send us early and accurate returns.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 10th inst., ADAM GILCHRIST, youngest child of Jos. and Amanda Utley, aged 8 months.

In Harnett county, on the 26th June, aged 83 years, Mrs. EFFY CLARK, relict of Jno. Clark.

Suddenly, near Alfordsville, in Robeson county, on 7th inst., of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY McCALLUM, wife of Mr. John McCallum, in the 61st year of her age.

At Staunton Hospital, Va., July 7th, of typhoid pneumonia, ALEXANDER MURDOCH, of Ewell's corps, A. N. V. The deceased was a native of Ochiltree, Scotland, but had been for some years a resident in N. Carolina.

On the 19th inst., in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead, Montgomery county, Mrs. MARTHA, wife of Pleasant Frazer, aged about 40 years.

In Robeson county, 18th of June last, after a brief illness of 12 days, JOSEPH, only son of A. C. and A. Ray, aged 6 years 9 months and 4 days. The wail for thee, oh Joseph! was deep, deep, for thou wast dearly beloved, but the declaration of the meek and lowly Jesus: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," will calm thy bereft parents with the hope—the conviction—that thy pure spirit has winged its way to the chambers of beatitude, where, when our weary pilgrimage is o'er, we all hope to join with the choir of Heaven and sing through endless time the praises of Jehovah and his son.

Com.

Weldon, N. C. July 23d, 1864.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Please inform the people of Robeson County that private David Bethune, of Co. G, 24th N. C. T., is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of N. C. Private Bethune is a good soldier and much loved comrade, and would make a good member to represent the rights of the soldier. Then let the good citizens of Robeson give private Bethune a hearty support, and the soldiers and the people of Robeson will be proud to have him their Representative.

July 28. 1tpd

MESSRS. Hale & Sons: "A Confederate Ticket" has been published for the Counties of Richmond and Robeson which is regarded as improper and unjust and calculated to do injustice to the Candidates in the field. Let not those who have been selected be discarded because possibly, some two or three may have expressed themselves in a card in their favor, nor let the community disregard the claims of the others who are not named. Let all vote as they may judge best. The candidates, with one exception, (Mr. McBryde,) are for Gov. Vance, and are all true men. CIVIS.

July 28. 1t

General Hood was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in June 1831, and is now a little over 33 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1853. When the war broke out he was an officer, a Lieutenant, we think, of the second U. S. Cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston had been Colonel and General Lee Lieutenant Colonel. He entered upon frontier service in Western Texas and greatly distinguished himself in his fights with the Indians.

When the war broke out he resigned his commission and cast his destinies with the South. He has risen in our service from the position of a Lieutenant to that of full General, having ascended the ladder of promotion from the lowest to the highest round, with marvellous rapidity.

From the Raleigh Confederate, July 27th.

Casualties in Second N C Cavalry, since May 1, 1864.

Field and Staff—Killed: Col C M Andrews, 23d June; Adjt S G Worth, 11th May. Wounded: Maj W P Roberts.

A—Killed: A H Martin. Wounded: H C Ledford, W L Dale. Missing: F M Sapp.

B—Killed: Radford Dishman, R J Barkley. Wounded: Lt R M Allison, thigh serious; S A Knox, shoulder serious; J E McEwin, leg; M C Jordan, arm; J J Harden, foot; S R Moore, leg.

C—Wounded: J E Best, foot; N J Battle, leg; J T Cross, leg severe; H Hofler, foot.

D—Missing: Capt J Baker, (since known to have been killed;) W Vaughan, Liberty Chapman. Wounded: Lt J B Person, leg; J C Stone, hand; Sgt C H Elder, thigh.

E—Wounded: Jno Botts, ankle; Woodson Eatman, hand; Jno Jones, neck and shoulder serious. Captured: Capt R W Atkinson, Lt Robbins.

F—Wounded: Lt W A Saunders, severe; Lt N C Tucker, severe; Gideon Newell, since died; Geo McClentic, severe; N G Westbrooks; David Stafford, severe; G D Wetherly, severe.

G—Killed: M M Kibler, Thos Armstrong. Wounded: W S Spruill, F F Gurgenus, W Fuller, J W Snell.

H—Captured: Lt W H Ivey. Wounded: G W Johnson, painful.

I—Killed: John Scoggin, Wm Hare. Wounded: Wm Garner, painful; E Shuffield, serious. Captured: Lt H B Thomas, A Jackson.

K—Killed: E T Wise. Wounded: Lt A F Fawcett, very serious; Lt J R Harris; J V Roberts; W P Tilly, since died; G W Walker.

E. M. JORDAN,
Lt and A. A. 2d N C Cav.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of His Providence, to remove from us our Worshipful Master, and highly esteemed brother, Sion B. Killett; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That while we deeply deplore the loss of our worthy brother, we bow with humble submission to the afflicting stroke that severs him forever from associating with us in our regular fraternal communications.

Resolved, 2d. That we highly appreciate the kind spirit and manner in which he so long presided over us, in our work and deliberations, and will long cherish with fond recollection, his many virtues, that rendered him conspicuous amongst us as a Mason, and marked him amongst men as a generous hearted christian gentleman.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender to his deeply afflicted family, our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that it is with the profoundest sorrow that we perform the last solemn rites of burial for so worthy a brother, and pray that the richest blessings of Almighty God may abundantly rest upon them.

Resolved, 4th. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Advocate for publication.

MILES P. OWEN, }
H. J. HOBBS, } Com.

Hiram Lodge No. 98, Clinton, N. C. July 19th, 1864.

Harris Tysor's Reply to Mr. Holden.

MR HOLDEN seems to complain that Harris Tysor has fallen out with his friends, and says he cannot trust a man that would fall out with his old friend the Devil. We might be at a loss to know how to understand Mr. Holden or where to locate him; but like the Devil he will show his cloven foot now and then; and to take his own words and most of his works he must be unreservedly and inseparably joined to the devil. He understands, or seems to do so, the Constitution of the Confederate States, the writ of habeas corpus; falls out with the government at Richmond, speaks in low terms of President Davis, quotes Scripture and misapplies it to me and Gov Vance, and would have it believed that he was much wiser than the Great Apostle of the Gentiles; and yet seems to not know that it is constitutional and lawful and right for a man to be at variance with the devil. If he will read St James as well as Peter, he will find that it is as much our duty to resist the devil as to be true Apostles. O thou enemy of all righteousness, how long wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of God and man. There is a striking resemblance between the Devil and Holden. The devil is a deceiver, and so is Holden. I might say the devil is a liar and so is Holden, but that would look a little rough. The devil is a very discontented being; so is Holden. The devil makes his greatest efforts to pull down the best of men; so does Holden. The devil would not be satisfied in heaven unless he could be worshiped and like the most High; so it is with Holden. The devil will get his best friends and most faithful followers into difficulties; so it is with Holden. The devil must be a bad looking creature, with so many bad qualities, after so many disappointments; so is Holden. The devil is with Lincoln in this war on the South; so is Holden. The devil's case is hopeless and his condition irretrievable; so is Holden's. The devil and Lincoln would compromise the war if they could get more by a compromise than they can by fighting; so would Holden. When the devil can't devour the people of the world as a roaring lion, he will transform himself into an angel of light and deceive if possible the very elect. Holden has sworn eternal allegiance to the devil, and says he cannot trust a man that will turn against him. If every man in the South would swear never to submit to Lincoln nor go back to the old Union, it would do more to make peace than for General Lee to take Grant's army.

I ask Holden to publish the two letters I wrote him. I am no Editor and have no newspaper. I was no joking man in time of peace and this is no time to joke or stir up strife. We ought to be united and stand as one man in defence of our rights. God is not the author of confusion but of peace, and takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked. He could not destroy Nineveh without sending Jonah to warn them of their danger; he would not destroy Sodom without first making known to his faithful servant Abraham what he was about to do, and then took Lot and his two daughters by the hand and saved them, pulling them out of the fire. The Saviour wept over devoted Jerusalem and declared his willingness to save them; but they would not, and if he can take any pleasure or has any design in allowing this war to go on it is that we may be made a better people. We ought to learn wisdom from the things that we suffer here, and they should be so many inducements to us to seek a better country. This would be for our good if there was no war, for a man would hate about as bad to go to the devil in time of peace as from the field of battle. God never sent old John Brown nor Lincoln here to steal our property; and who can tell, if we will give our hearts and lives to God, but that He will fight for us, and we may hold our peace and God will bring good out of this great evil, and cause the wrath of man to praise him. And that when this war shall be over, the thousand years of Millenium shall put in and that false Gods and false religion shall be put down and we shall all have one God and be of one mind, and our motto be holiness to the Lord, and God should write His law upon our hearts and dwell with us and walk with us and be our God and we be his people, and then if possible hell might be heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, and eternally prolonged to give to Lincoln and Holden and the devil and those red string heroes that would devour their people and destroy their country through a false notion of religion or pretence of making peace. God will vouchsafe to us all of our rights. A man with a good cause and brave heart may offer terms of peace, and St. Paul prayed men to be reconciled to God; but the standard of salvation will never be lowered nor the plan of redemption altered to save a soul from hell. 1t HARRIS TYSOR.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

HOKE'S BRIGADE, IN CAMP NEAR LEESBURG, VA

Editors Confederate:—I wrote you last from Staunton Since we left that point, our marches have been rapid, our sufferings, from the intense heat and dust, have been truly great, and I think I will be pardoned for adding, our services to our country have been eminently valuable; for, all things considered, I think they have been entirely successful

On Sunday, July 3d, this army passed through Winchester early in the morning, and five miles north of the town Maj Gen Gordon's division and a large part of the cavalry took the left from Martinsburg, and the main army under Lieut. Gen. Early moved directly for Harper's Ferry. By 10 o'clock the heavy booming of artillery in our front bespoke the presence of the foe. Our cavalry had come upon a camp of infantry and cavalry between Smithfield and Leetown, and although the enemy were in strong force, yet they fell back after feeling the steel of our advance Our cavalry lost some 8 or 10 in killed, and perhaps 30 in wounded Martinsburg, on that evening, fell into the hands of Gen Gordon, with a large amount of military stores and about 200 prisoners.

On Monday, July 4th, Gen. Early approached Harper's Ferry about 9 o'clock a. m, advanced his sharpshooters upon the place. On the high mountain on the northern bank of the river, called the Maryland Heights, the enemy had erected four strong fortifications, from which their artillery could annoy us in our approaches from this side On Tuesday, the 5th, our sharpshooters were at work early, and by 9 o'clock took possession of the upper part of the town, the enemy having left the southern bank of the river on which the town stands. We took a large amount of military stores at this place, but for want of transportation were compelled to burn them In the afternoon Gen. Breckinridge's division marched for Shepherdstown, ten miles, and was followed early next morning by the other troops above, to cross into Maryland, with the exception of Hoke's brigade, which was left behind as a check, perhaps against the strong Yankee garrison which had concentrated upon the Maryland Heights and whose fire of artillery was now directed upon the town as held by our men, whilst a warfare of sharpshooters was kept up from both sides of the river. An assault having for its object the capture of the Maryland heights would have cost us a great sacrifice of life; and it was certainly wisdom in our chief to pass on into Maryland, leaving this garrison in its isolated position.

After dark on Thursday evening, the 7th, our brigade under Gen Lewis, silently moved off from Harper's Ferry, and at daylight crossed the Potomac near Shepherdstown into Maryland, at a ford about three miles from the noted village of Sharpsburg Our brigade joined the main army on this day's march near Boonsborough Our military authorities were actively engaged in collecting horses for the use of the army, an example set us by the yankees themselves, but, oh, wonderful to tell! this was a horrible rule of warfare, when they came to feel it applied to themselves in its stern realities

In the afternoon we moved through the pass of South mountain, and soon went through Middletown We pressed on and bivoua'ed within eight miles of Frederick City This afternoon the cavalry in advance had driven in the enemy's pickets upon the town, and it was known that he was occupying the town in strong force

Saturday, July 9th—At 9 o'clock, a m., our whole army marched through the city But what a change! Both doors and hearts stood wide open here. Here is a town containing about 8,000 inhabitants, who really behaved towards us like people do South of the Potomac. Their doors stood wide open. The ladies appeared everywhere waving their handkerchiefs, the men were busy in bringing to the side-walks buckets of cool water to refresh the weary soldier, the hungry were invited into the rooms of private families, to partake of a friendly breakfast, and your humble correspondent was among the favored ones. Gen. Early placed the 57th N C Troops in town as a guard, and its excellent Colonel, A H Godwin, became Provost Marshal. According to the usages of warfare, a levy of $200 000 was made upon the city authorities, and paid in the afternoon.

The enemy had abandoned the city during the previous night, taking the main road towards Baltimore. Our army, upon reaching the centre of the place, filed to the right, taking the turnpike leading directly to Washington City About three miles south of the town we approached a small river called the Monocacy, at a place crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Here it was discovered that the enemy were in force on the heights beyond the river, prepared to give us battle. About 2 p m. the work began Gordon's division, under its gallant leader, moved down the stream from our right, crossed over and came up, attacking the enemy's left, while other portions of the army operated directly upon his front. The fire of artillery was terrible on both sides Gordon's division falling upon the enemy's left, made quick work of it. The yankees, although a portion of them (one division) were fresh from the army of Grant around Petersburg, being thus attacked in front and flank, fell into confusion, and retreated in disorder from the field 540 prisoners fell into our hands, besides all his wounded. His loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall short of 1000, and his aggregate loss may be set down at 1500 Our loss in killed may amount to 60 or 70, while the aggregate in killed and wounded may sum up 350.

Sunday July 10th.—Our march began early and our faces were set for Washington City; the distance to the city from our camp being about 30 miles This was a day of great heat, and the most dusty march I have ever made, (no rain having fallen here for six weeks) yet in all my life I never felt more like holding out, and holding on, through all difficulties, because we seemed to be moving upon the great American Babylon, where all that is hateful to us in politics reigns and rules. We continued our march until midnight; numbers of our poor soldiers had broken down through the great heat and failed to come into camp, but rejoined us next night Our march this day was principally through Montgomery County, which is strongly Southern in feeling, and in this part of the State is called little South Carolina I have no doubt of this fact from the amount of men it has furnished our army

Monday, July 11th—The army moved at daybreak At 7 o'clock we passed through Rockville, truly a Southern town in feeling, which is only twelve miles from the yankee capital. What excitement prevailed! Speculation ran high. We were to attack Lincoln in his capital within a few short hours Truly it was to be a bold stroke The sanguine thought the task was one of easy and certain success. Others thought the great Tycoon would run before a gun would be fired. We approached the city upon a road that threw our infantry a little west of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, which had been cut and torn up during the preceding night by our cavalry under Col. Bradly T Johnson About 10 A M, a portion of our cavalry, being in the advance, attacked and drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of their first or outer line of rifle pits By 4 o'clock P M the main body of our army was drawn up in line of battle about 5½ miles from the capitol. Hoke's brigade occupied the yard and lawn of F. P. Blair, of political notoriety in the days of other years and father of the Postmaster General of the United States, who is said to occupy with his family, this charming residence belonging to his father. The family had fled. Our boys walked in without invitation In small matters some helped themselves Especially was this done in the articles of brandy and wines, of which Mr Blair had a large "family stock" on hand Lieut Gen Early very soon placed a guard around this house for its protection, which was not withdrawn until we fell back.

Tuesday, July 12th—Skirmishing continued all day, between the sharpshooters on both sides, with firing of the enemy's artillery from his formidable works in our front, which could only be carried with great loss of life on our part The defences of Washington are certainly formidable. It was the opinion of prisoners captured by a charge of our sharpshooters last evening, that we would certainly take the city if we should make the assault, as the means of defence were weak for want of men. The citizens had been called out, armed and put into the trenches to fight Ten prisoners captured in the rifle pits, showed eight soldiers and two citizens But to-day things have changed. The enemy are evidently receiving large reinforcements Pickets, which on yesterday were not strongly manned, are now being strengthened by masses of troops coming in These are no doubt portions of the army of Gen. Grant from around Petersburg, as we took several hundred prisoners on Saturday at Monocacy which had been sent around by Grant. At dark the army began to fall back, and march at a slow pace all night, the cavalry covering our rear. The principal troops engaged before Washington consisted of Rodes's division, and the loss on our side was small

Wednesday, July 13th—The march was continued until we passed through Rockville and Darnestown, when we halted until sunset, and then resumed our movement for this place. About noon we forded the beautiful Potomac, and struck our camp fires on the lovely hills around here. To day we are resting from the fatiguing march of yesterday. No enemy near us, so far as I am able to learn, to disturb this so much desired rest Although we failed to take Washington, yet every body is pleased with the success achieved. And now as soon as we are refreshed and rested from our toils, we will pitch in again where we can do our country and cause the most good. SIGMA.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel coat ures the account of the campaign to a later date. We extract:

On the 13th, there was a cavalry engagement at Rockville, in which we whipped and drove the enemy several miles Continuing our march we arrived within four miles of Leesburg, at 12 M., on the 14th, where we camped and rested until the 16th, when we resumed the route to Snicker's Gap, arriving at Snickersville that day

Near Snickersville a body of yankee cavalry came down a cross-road and struck a wagon train between ——'s and ——'s divisions, and commenced turning the wagons off down the road. They succeeded in capturing about thirty wagons, when, becoming aware of their presence, ——'s brigade was hurried up and drove them off, recapturing most of the wagons, and capturing two pieces of artillery and some prisoners

On the 17th, the enemy crossed the ridge at Snicker's Gap, and camped near Berryville On the 18th, the enemy crossed a force near Rock Ford, on the Shenandoah, which was speedily driven back across the river. Our loss was about 250, the enemy's much heavier

Our casualties during the campaign will not probably exceed 1000 men The enemy's 8000 or 4000

STRASBURG, July 21.—Since my last, of the 19th, the first and only disaster this expedition has met with, has occurred to mar, in some degree, the brilliancy of our achievements

On the night of the 19th, the division commanded by Gen. Ramseur moved from near Berryville to the vicinity of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road About 2 p m of the 20th, the enemy, supposed to be some 4000 of Crook's infantry and a brigade of Averill's cavalry, advanced on that road and engaged Vaughan's and W. L. Jackson's cavalry brigades, about 4 miles from Winchester. Gen Ramseur moved the division down the road to meet the advancing foe, and, arriving on the field, was in the act of forming his line of battle when some of Vaughan's cavalry broke and rushed through the line. Immediately the enemy fired a heavy volley into the half formed troops, who fell back in confusion. Our loss in this unfortunate affair was about 800 killed, wounded and captured, besides Kirkpatrick's battery of artillery, of 4 pieces. Most of the men were rallied at the old fortifications, about two miles from town, and the enemy, satisfied with their unexpectedly easy success, did not renew the attack.

Gens Lilley and Lewis both gallant officers, were wounded, and the former fell into the hands of the enemy. Col Bids, of the 53th Virginia infantry, was killed. Lieut. Ridgeway, of Gen Ramseur's staff, was severely wounded.

On the 21st, our troops fell back to a point about two and a half miles from this place, and are now in line of battle at that point; but it is very doubtful whether any general engagement will take place.

Since leaving Staunton this command has secured several thousand head of fine beef cattle, (estimated by those in position to judge as high as 5000) some 2,500 horses and a considerable amount of quartermaster's stores, all of which we have brought off, with the exception of ten or twelve wagons captured near Snickersville. Besides, the army has been abundantly and regularly supplied from sources heretofore unavailable for purposes of subsistence.

It would be idle as well as manifestly improper, to speculate upon the future movements of this army; but you may rest assured that no great disaster will befall it under its present able leader.

THE LATE BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

ATLANTA, July 22, night.

A great battle has been fought and splendid successes achieved. But the end is not yet, and for prudential reasons I do not now give you all the details. Yesterday our lines were withdrawn to the entrenchments around the city. The enemy advanced, and planting their guns, commenced to throw shell among the women and children Gen Hood with that energy which is his characteristic, matured his plans at once. Atlanta was to be defended at every hazard and any cost. Evacuated by its citizens—a mere shell of its former self—there was nothing in it as a mere locality which required a sacrifice of life; but the *morale* of the army and to be preserved and the country relieved of the monster pressure bearing so heavily upon its Gate City. To strike Sherman in front would have been impolitic and disastrous. Gen. Hood, therefore, determined to beat him at his own game, that is, to flank his lines. To this end he issued orders after nigh fall for Hardee to move from his position on the centre, and with Wheeler's cavalry proceed to the enemy's right, march quickly and deal tremendous blows. His instructions were to strike about 12 o'clock noon The movement was unavoidably delayed until 2. Meanwhile our lines had been extended so as to fill all our works, and skirmishing commenced, interspersed with almost incessant volleys of artillery. Our batteries were massed in such manner that those portions of the fortifications on which they were placed were impregnable.

The morning hours passed slowly and solemnly. Every face wore a look of despondency. Shells were dropping in the streets, and sad groups of women and children, with a temporary supply of provisions, were wending their way to the woods. During the night straggling ruffians had broken into the stores, robbed them of such of their contents as they wanted, and scattered the remainder through the streets. During the morning these demoralising scenes were repeated. Abandoned women broke into the millinery shops, and men in the uniform of soldiers gutted and pillaged premises from roof to cellar in search of whiskey and tobacco. The office of the Southern Express Company underwent this process before day, and I enjoyed the melancholy privilege of seeing boxes, papers, and everything mentionable thrown, in "confusion worse confounded," on all sides. While this indiscriminate pillaging was in progress, wagons, stragglers, citizens and negroes loaded with plunder, were hurrying out of town, fully impressed with the idea that Atlanta was about to be abandoned Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the officers of the army were in a measure despondent, and rewarded the fortunes of the day as decidedly unpromising. Not until evening did this mood change. Then it was ascertained that we had struck the enemy one of the severest blows of the war Hardee and Wheeler, sweeping silently around the Federal left, pounced upon their flank, and pressed so steadily as to bear down all opposition Whole batteries with horses and equipments fell into our possession; fort fleches with frowning abattis of sharpened pikes were crossed in the teeth of murderous fire, while individual gallantry was conspicuous in the capture of flags and prisoners Wheeler with his cavalry, co-operating with Hardee, performed deeds of valor that have removed every prejudice which unjustly has attached to their past career. Charging as infantry they drove the enemy from one of his lines of fortifications, captured several hundred prisoners, burned a considerable amount of camp equipage, and galled their antagonists at every step. Contemporaneous with the superb movement of Hardee, Cheatham with Hood's old corps advanced from the entrenchments they had previously occupied, drove the yankee skirmishers from their front, and then with a yell commenced one of the greatest charges of the war. Up hill and down, through the woods, across the fields, faltering here and there before the fire of the enemy, but only for a moment, these brave men of Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, N Carolina South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana dashed on, and like their brave competitors for the honors of the field advancing on the right, overcame every obstacle in their path. Two for a mile and a half perhaps more, following the Federals over their works, they met with uninterrupted success

One misstep only wrested from us the completeness of the victory. A brigade is said to have broken—I will not mention names Into the gap this created, a body of the Yankees rushed, and seizing a strong position held it until a portion of our lines were compelled to retrace their steps to prevent an attack on the flank. In other words, the mishap destroyed that perfect chain of communication designed to be established between Hardee and the corps immediately adjoining Since nightfall, however, I learn that this desideratum has been accomplished.

Stewart's corps on our left was not exempt from the dangers or the glories of the field, and although not participating so extensively in the aggressive movements of the day, had occasion during the afternoon to repel the vigorous demonstrations of the enemy.

Such in general terms is the situation to-night. The results of the day have been more than gratifying. While the battle has not been so decisive as was contemplated in the plan of the commander-in-chief, it has nevertheless crippled the enemy, humbled his pride, destroyed his morale, nearly annihilated some of his commands, partially destroyed his organization, and reduced his numbers, and it is believed, to something like an equality with our own. On the other hand our men have learned that they have a leader on whose judgment they can implicitly rely; that breastworks are not so fearful to encounter as they imagined; that their own strength is yet equal to every emergency, and finally, that by the blessing of God they may yet conquer the Federal army that has so defiantly pushed them back into the heart of the Empire State of the South. The battle has been a benefit. It has proven an inspiration; and if onlled into the field again to-morrow or the next day, the men of the army will show how more nobly than ever they are determined to crush the hated enemy whose presence stains our soil.

In practical results, few battles of the war have a better showing. Hardee captured from 16 to 20 guns and Cheatham's corps eight or ten, besides battle flags and regimental colors. In prisoners we cannot have less than from 2500 to 3000, among whom are a considerable number of Colonels and subordinate field officers. They are still coming in. The Yankees confess that the flank movement of Generals Hardee and Wheeler was a surprise, and to an entire lack of preparation in consequence. The idea does not appear to have entered a Yankee head that Gen. Hood would have the hardihood to detatch a whole corps in the face of the overwhelming numbers by which he was beset, and while the enemy was battering even at the door, send it miles around the rear to strike them on the flank And they compliment our new commander for his success It is but a tithe of the tribute which Gen. Hood deserves, when I add that for an officer to assume the command of an army that had retreated nearly 100 miles, in three days, to make himself acquainted with every detail, while the enemy's guns were booming in his ears, and their lines more closely investing his own, and within one week thereafter, fight two important battles—I repeat that for a general to do all this is a mark of genius, judment, promptness and self-reliance, of which the annals of war furnish but few parallels. I need not tell you that the tide of enthusiasm now runs in his favor with a force that is gathering strength every hour Pluck will always win.

Our own loss is yet unknown. In officers I fear it has been heavy

The Georgia militia, under Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, held their position like veterans, being exposed to the heavy fire of artillery and musketry, both in the trenches and on the advance.

Confidence is generally restored, and few believe that Atlanta will not be saved.

The enemy are still in our front and a portion of our forces in the same position as yesterday, but Hardee is yet on the flank of Sherman, and it is impossible for the latter to move anywhere without again provoking battle, in which event no one doubts the issue.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, July 20, 1864.

E. J Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of the 14th a let er from a highly respected Gentleman and Physician of Clinton, Sampson county, upon the great danger to be apprehended in soiling cattle with the Chinese sugar cane.

That there is something poisonous and seriously detrimental to cattle, when given as a food in a *wet* and *green* condition, (that is before it is allowed to "will" or to "wither" by the sun.) I do not deny, for I have experienced it myself, but if cut and it be allowed to remain in the sun one or two days, it is *perfectly harmless*, and the best of food for cattle or mules.

I have used it as above described, tolerably extensively for some seven years, and have never experienced *the least* injury from it

Why or what property there is in it to destroy cattle when given in a *wet* and *green* condition, I have no means of ascertaining, but I will agree to pay for any cow, who, when fed as I describe, shall be injured thereby.

Some years ago, my attention was called to the danger of feeding it in a wet and green condition by the South ern Cultivator, who while admitting that it should not be fed in a wet and green state, roundly denied that any instance could be produced, in which it had ever proved injurious when used as above stated

Respectfully, W. F. LEAK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., N. C., July 24.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons:—There is considerable excitement throughout the county at the present time, caused partly by the approaching election and partly by the sayings and doings of deserters. One deserter, by the name of Wm. Little Johnson, a desperate character as I understand, was shot the other day in his field some 10 miles Northwest of this place, by some person unknown, and it is thought mortally wounded.

I have recently traveled over a part of the county, and I find the crops generally looking pretty well. There was not, I believe, an average yield of wheat in the county, the crop being injured by wet weather.

With regard to the elections I imagine that I will be safe in saying that Holden will get a very slim vote in Richmond county. The people want peace but they don't see how Mr Holden can make it by himself, as it takes "two persons to make a trade." In a word, old Richmond is all right as she generally is. W. R. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TROY, N. C., July 18, 1864.

Editors Fayetteville Observer:—The Weekly Confederate of the 18th inst. has been shown me. Under the caption of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace, the Editor uses some very unkind expressions in regard to this class of exempts. I am both a Militia Officer and Justice of the Peace I was elected to the former position without my knowledge or consent, and was appointed to the latter without solicitation. We never believe only six Justices of the Peace in this county who are within the conscript age. Of these, four are unfit for active field service by reason of physical disability.

We have forty one Militia Officers—two of these are excellent Physicians whose services cannot be dispensed with; one of these, Dr. Crump, is a candidate for the Legislature—literally forced out by the loyal people of the county in order to defeat a Holdenite. Two are over fifty years of age, two are blacksmiths, and twelve are physically disabled for field service. The remainder are principally engaged in farming—doing all they can to sustain our armies and support the families of our soldiers. The Militia Officers with the exception of perhaps five are all for Gov Vance Four of the Justices of the Peace will vote for Gov. Vance; the remaining two with the five Militia officers will vote for Holden and are perhaps members of H O A. Our "fat, lusty," Major has been in the army over two years and our "slim" Justices and Constables are hard at work in their farms. We are willing to keep out of the army so long only as the "powers that be" shall decide that our services are more useful at home than in the army Wash they say go, we will do it cheerfully, and kiss and not "scratch" the hand that fed is us

MILITIA OFFICER.

Lt. JOHN P. McLEAN.

CONTRARY to my first resolves on the subject, I feel called upon to say a word in the canvass for members of the Legislature.

In a communication which appeared in the Observer of the 28th inst, headed, "*Beware of Holdenites*," signed "A Voter," there is an implied charge of *disloyalty* or *Holdenism*, against Lieut. John P. McLean, which in his absence, and in justice to his character, I take upon myself to pronounce *unjust and false*, and to say that the author of the communication has perpetrated a slander upon an absent soldier, which I hope the good people of Cumberland and Harnett will signally and indignantly rebuke at the ballot box on next Thursday.

Lt J P McLean had absented six months ago to be a candidate—a fact which was known to his friends—he has been absent with his Regiment ever since. The announcement of his name, as to time, &c, was left to his friends. He assented to be a candidate partly on account of his failing health, rendering him unsuited to camp life, and partly to serve the solicitations of friends He is not responsible for the association of his name with others on any ticket, but is personally interested and solicitous for his own success without reference to other candidates. His character and position is too well known to require further assurance of his soundness or further testimony as to his claims upon the public for their favor, their confidence and support at the coming election. Let justice be done.

A FRIEND TO AN ABSENT SOLDIER.

July 30, 1864.

NOTE.—No communication or advertisement charging or most remotely insinuating Holdenism against Lt. J. P. McLean ever appeared in the Observer. The writer of the above is altogether mistaken.—OBSERVER.

CAMP 53D REG'T N. C. T., DINWIDDIE CO., VA., July 1st, 1864.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Harnett.

A REPORT having been circulated that I had withdrawn my name from before the people as a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett, I deem it necessary to state to my friends at home and my companions in the Army, that it is not true, and that I am still a candidate for that office and would be very thankful for their support.

50*18tpd] SAM'L D. PIPKIN.

AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS SALVE has been thoroughly tested for many years; and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it. For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, sore nipples, rising and gathered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas. It will also be found one of the best applications to the breast when it becomes necessary to dry up the secretion of milk.

None genuine without the signature of the Proprietor.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve and can testify to its healing powers:

P. G. Snowden, Surg P. A. C. S.; Dr. Wm. F. Berry; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough; Col. Henry A. London; Hon. A. Boucher, Ex-Gov. of N. Mexico; W. F. Harllee, member of Ex. Board 7th Cong. Dist.

F. AIRAM.

For sale in Fayetteville by B. J. HINSDALE.
July 27. 53-2tpd

Holden and the yankees—Is it not strange, and to this fact we invite the attention of all parties to whom the "N. C. Standard—Extra, Raleigh, N. C, July 10, 1864," may come, or who may see that document, that although *despotism* is insinuated against our own authorities, and opposition is evoked against Gov Vance and President Davis, the whole affair, from beginning to end, contains not one word of censure against Lincoln and his atrocious tools—his robbers, murderers, violators and oppressors of women and children—not one word of cheer for our gallant and struggling soldiers, not one word of encouragement for our suffering but unsubjugated people! We ask the soldier or other citizen into whose hands this "extra" may come, to read it over, and see if he can discover one word to show that the writer deprecates yankee aggression or sympathises with Southern patriotism. *It is not there!* and yet this "extra" is a deliberate and studied utterance, and its author, Mr. W. W. Holden, is a candidate for Governor of the State of North Carolina—a State second to none in its sacrifices for Southern independence—in its resistance to Northern aggression! Evidently the writer of the "Extra" or electioneering circular—Mr. W. W. Holden, candidate for Governor of North Carolina,—must prefer Abraham Lincoln to Jefferson Davis, if we are to judge by the "extra" or electioneering circular in question, since the document has not a word to say against Mr. Lincoln, but much of denunciation to hurl against all who are friends of Mr. Davis. All this, we repeat, is strange—passing strange—is it not? Look at it.

No wonder that a gentleman occupying ground like this is anxious that all who vote for him should avail themselves of the right of having their tickets "rolled up." It is a record of which few will be proud in future years.

Would it not strike even the least reflecting that this great concern for a secret ballot—a ticket "rolled up"—has some connection with, or exhibits some sympathy for a secret and concealed order, misnamed "Heroes of America," which order exhibits strange heroism by keeping itself secret and hidden, and whose members conceal their connection with. Masons and Odd Fellows do not so act. We never saw a Mason or Odd Fellow that was ashamed of his order, or denied his membership in it. Spite of all the secret agencies which Mr. Holden evokes, we think he will rather find himself disappointed. We know he deserves to be.—*Wil. Journal.*

A Hoax in May—A Fact in July.—Our readers will recollect the suppression of several New York Newspapers for publishing the hoax alluded to in the following paragraph from the London Post of May 28:—

"We are now told of a forged proclamation, published in the North, on the 18th instant, and purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln. The substance of it was an announcement that General Grant's campaign had closed, coupled with a demand for four hundred thousand more troops. This hoax, though it is hardly entitled to be considered at all ingenious, seems however, to have imposed for a time upon the American public—unrivalled as that public is acknowledged to be in every quality and characteristic that counts for an ingredient in the national virtue of "smartness." "The publication of the document," we are now told, "caused intense though temporary excitement." And there is more perhaps in this than the superficial observer might suppose. It seems to betray a shrewd apprehension, a gloomy foreboding, in the mind of this discerning public, that Grant's campaign may possibly have an end which will render the calling out of half a million more men a very urgent necessity. To give the Federals their due, it is but justice to say that in the matter of forgery they are perfectly impartial, and spare their own Government no more than the Government at Richmond."

A Curious Case of Burying Alive.—A slight mistake was made day before yesterday in one of the hospitals at City Point, which caused a flutter among the patients. A wounded soldier was pronounced dead by a sergeant and the ward master caused him to be put in his coffin for burial. The brethren of the Christian commission attended the remains to the grave, opened the coffin, and were proceeding with the burial service, when the soldier's hand was observed to move. On close examination it was discovered that life was not extinct. The fatigue party detailed to bury the poor fellow refused "to let up on him," saying they had orders to bury the party and must do it. The humane gentlemen of the Commission intimated that they "would make a corpse of him" who should attempt to bury the man before they were satisfied that he was dead, and he was carried back to the hospital. The surgeon who ordered the burial was called for, who still contended that the man was dead, and the moving of his fingers was a muscular contraction sometimes observed in defunct bodies. Other surgeons, however, discovered pulsation, and the man lived till next morning, when he was buried.

Washington City Intelligencer, July 9.

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd&ite

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE exercises of this SCHOOL will be resumed on Wednesday Sept. 14. Those who wish places must make early application. For circular containing terms, &c, address

Rev R BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

July 13. 52-9tpd

Cane Mills and Kettles

CAN be had at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, N C. One Brandy Still that will hold one hundred gallons in complete order A liberal price paid for old Turpentine Stills. Kettles and Cane Mills made to order for money or trade, by

M A BAKER. Star Foundry.

July 23. 53-2t

Wanted to Purchase,

EMPTY SPIRITS TURPENTINE or OIL BARRELS, old or new. A high price will be paid and a wagon furnished to haul them to Fayetteville.

T. S LUTTERLOH.

July 28. 53-2t

Pure Blackberry Brandy.

I HAVE for sale about forty gallons of BLACKBERRY BRANDY. This Brandy was distilled, with great care, under my own supervision from the pure juice of the Blackberry, and is perfectly free from all adulteration and of very high proof. As a medicine it is invaluable and is superior to French Brandy.

For sale by the demijohn or case.

The attention of Druggists is particularly called to it.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27. 53-4t

Administrators' Sale at Auction.

ON Saturday the 6th August, the sale of property of the late Duncan McNeill, will be continued at residence in Fayetteville:

1 Rockaway.
1 Cart and Gear
1 Lot of Cooking Utensils.
A crop of growing corn on Cool Spring street, opposite Mr. John Shaw's

JOHN H. COOK, Anct'r.

July 28. 53-2t

For Sale on Consignment,

2 BBLS. PURE APPLE BRANDY, 4 years old.

H. McMILLAN.

July 25. 53-1t

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners at Elmira.—The Elmira N. Y. Advertiser says the train containing the rebel prisoners not killed at Lackawaxen reached that place on Saturday night. They numbered about 800. Lieut. Col. Eastman, commandant at the post, with wise forethought, had made every preparation for the reception of the injured as well as the uninjured. He had ordered 12 military baggage wagons, the bottoms deeply lined with hay, to be in readiness to receive the rebel wounded. The work was easily accomplished by a detachment of colored substitutes, in case of all who were unable to move themselves, while those who were able to walk and help themselves in a measure were carefully helped by their comrades and others to their places in the wagons.

As soon as the wounded had been comfortably removed to the wagons, the procession started for barracks No. 3, where a warm, comfortable meal was in readiness for prisoners and guards, who had been compelled to pass through so much suffering, fatigue and hunger for the past 36 hours.

A barrack building was set apart for the wounded, and their condition made as comfortable as possible by the surgeons. It was found that of the rebels 85 were wounded slightly and severely. There were 7 fractured thighs and 5 fractured legs. The rest were suffering from contusions and flesh wounds, severe about the face, and general injuries.

The casualties from the accident, as near as we can ascertain, sum up as follows: Killed outright and buried near where the accident occurred of the rebels, 48. Left behind at Lackawaxen, unable to be moved or brought on by train, 15. Brought on by the train, 85. Making in killed and wounded, 148. Of our men, of the veteran reserve corps, killed and buried at the place of accident, 17. Brought on and in the hospital, suffering only from bruises and contusions, 10. Left behind, unable to be moved, 8. Making in all, 35.

Scarcely a guard escaped destruction who was standing on the platforms between the cars. One found himself over in an oatfield, severely bruised after the accident, while his companions were crushed instantly. The muskets were broken and mashed, and the barrels twisted and bent double. The passenger cars of the train, some sixteen in number, were completely demolished.

Yankee Items.—Brig. Gen. Daniel McCook died in Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday last, from wounds received in the attack upon Kennesaw Mountain.

A letter from Washington to the Tribune says the total number of patients in all the military hospitals throughout the country is about *ninety thousand*; in the camp hospitals *fifty thousand*—making a total of one hundred and forty thousand.

Four hundred factory girls, working in the cotton factory at Roswell, Ga., were arrested by order of Sherman, the unfeeling beast, and sent north of the Ohio river, penniless and friendless, to seek a livelihood among a strange and hostile people.

Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on the 22d.

Lincoln's refusal to entertain peace propositions is reported to have had a damaging effect on his election.

Henderson, Kentucky, is filled by guerillas and fighting going on.

Gen. Brooks, commanding the 10th yankee corps of Grant's army, has resigned. He is said to have been a most valuable and efficient Gen'l.

The 18th and 10th corps have been consolidated—(indicating heavy losses.)

Gen. Dix has ordered the arrest and prosecution of E. M. Fuller, editor of the Newark N. J., Journal, for publishing in that paper the following editorial:—

"Let the people unite in a grand defensive league to protest against the demands of the despot at Washington. Let the tax-payers come forward and demand that the system of exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease; and these objects accomplished, Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to depend upon the loyalty of his office-holders and contractors for recruits to carry on the war."

Important News from Canada.—The news from Canada is of very unsual interest. The proposition, which is as good as adopted, by the ministry is, to change British America into a general federation Heretofore, Canada has been governed by one executive head and one legislative body, comprising an upper and lower house. Hereafter it is to be divided into three or four provinces. Canada West will form one; Canada East another, while New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will form two other provinces. In time, perhaps, other provinces may be added from the possessions lying north of Canada West. Each province or state will have its own local legislature, and will be represented in the general parliament, after the model of our Senate and House of Representatives.—*New York World.*

A private letter, received by a gentleman of Boston, from London, gives a fact which we have not seen before published: "At the great commemoration day at Oxford, last week, a Confederate officer appeared on the platform in his uniform, and was cheered to such a degree as to rise several times and bow to the galleries in acknowledgment of the honor."—*Washington Chronicle.*

The late Victory in the Valley.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig telegraphs from Harrisonburg, Va., on the 26th, that in the late fight at Winchester Breckinridge's and Gordon's Divisions were chiefly engaged. The enemy soon broke and were pursued 12 miles beyond Winchester to Bunker Hill. We captured 1500 to 2000 prisoners. The enemy burnt their wagons, threw away their guns and knapsacks, and were worse routed than at first Manassas. Their force was 16,000. Our loss was 50 to 60 killed and wounded; 10 to 15 killed.

Death of Col. Wm. A. Owens.—A sudden gloom pervaded our entire community on yesterday, on the reception of the melancholy tidings that our townsman, Col. Wm. A. Owens, was wounded in a fight near Winchester, Va., on the evening of the 18th inst., and died on the morning of the 19th.

Col. Owens had just returned to his command, after a brief visit to his family in this place, and received his death wound, we are informed, in one hour after he rejoined his regiment, his brigade having been ordered into battle immediately on his arrival.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Tories Captured.—We are happy to learn that Capt. McMillan with his cavalry and the Watauga Home Guards, captured, a few days ago in Watauga county, forty-one and killed five of the Yadkin tories and deserters, as they were making their way to Tennessee, in order to obtain reinforcements with a view of returning to the Western counties of this State and controlling the election in favor of Mr. Holden.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Kindred Results.—A citizen of this county was in Petersburg a few days since, and was present when a batch of yankee prisoners was brought in, and heard much of their conversation. Among other things they said—"If Petersburg or Richmond be taken, or Holden is elected Governor of North Carolina, the Southern Confederacy will go up the spout."—*Raleigh Confederate.*

WAR NEWS.

More fighting in Georgia.—MACON, July 28.—The latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph are encouraging By train which left Atlanta at nightfall we learn that the enemy yesterday attacked our left, extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee. They were repulsed and driven back about a mile from our line. A telegram, dated Atlanta yesterday, has been received by Gen. Johnston from a high officer, stating that fighting was then going on and that we were driving the enemy There are reports that Gens. Stewart, Loring, Walthall and Wheeler are wounded

A cavalry force of the enemy are this morning reported tearing up the Macon and Western road in this direction, and another force is reported at Clinton advancing towards this place.

From the North Side of the James.—RICHMOND, July 28.—A large portion of Grant's army is on the North Side, below Deep Bottom.

Yesterday morning under cover of the fog, a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns belonging to the Rockbridge artillery. During the past two or three days, sharp skirmishing has taken place.

From the Valley of Virginia.—PETERSBURG, July 28.—A telegram from Gen Early states that the yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over 200 wagons and abandoning 12 caissons. Our forces hold Martinsburg. The yankees retreated in great disorder.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, July 29.—The Herald and Tribune of the 27th have been received.

The Confederates, it is stated, again threaten Pennsylvania and Maryland. Baltimore was much excited in consequence; there was uneasiness in Washington, though the intelligence from the invasion was yet scattering and unsatisfactory. Orders have been sent to remove everything from Frederick. The Loyal Leaguers in Baltimore have been called out. The B & O. Railroad is again cut.

The report of Gen. Averill's death in the late battle at Winchester is confirmed. The remains of Gen. McPherson, killed at Atlanta, have arrived at Nashville.

Successful raids are reported in the neighborhood of Atlanta, and the situation there regarded favorable.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, July 29.—Foreign advices are to the 16th inst. A deputation from —— had waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge steps for the restoration of peace in America. The Confederates, they argued, had virtually achieved independence, and the prolongation of war could only result in useless slaughter. Palmerston feared that proposals of mediation would as yet be premature.

The London Herald says that Hon. J. M. Mason has had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., was his introducer. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties. One result of it was the withdrawal of Mr. Lindsay's recognition motion, Lord Palmerston having given an implied promise that he would support it at a more opportune moment.

A rumor was current at Cherbourg, France, that the Federal and Confederate [naval] officers had agreed to fight off Cherbourg in 10 days.

The Confederate loan had advanced to 78.

Another Proclamation from Gov. Brown.—MACON, July 28.—Gov. Brown to-day issued a proclamation, ordering aliens in the State who have refused to volunteer in defence of the State which afforded them protection, to leave the State within ten days.

He also proclaims that written orders of Confederate officers attempting to protect from active service favorites in civil pursuits, when the State needs all able to bear arms in front of the enemy, cannot be respected by State officers. It is his determination to execute the laws of the State and compell all detached persons attending to ordinary business to aid to repel the enemy. He denies that the Confederate Government has a right to divest the State of jurisdiction over the militia by mustering into service and detailing to remain at home, men engaged in the common avocations. All persons claiming exemptions by

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be $10 00 a year, and of the Semi-Weekly $15 00 And in the same proportion for shorter periods than a year.

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the prices of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more thousands than we can conveniently supply with the limited means at our disposal, and that we desire—as a relief from mechanical labors which have become too great for us—a diminution rather than an increase of our list, we would much prefer to reduce prices, especially at this time of scarcity of money. But a late, very large advance in the price of paper, which increases our expenses many thousands of dollars a year, requires the step. It is true that other expenses have increased and are increasing—telegraphic dispatches, for instance, which cost us several thousand dollars a year—but we would have borne these additions. The additional cost of paper we could not stand at our old and comparatively low prices.

JULY 11, 1864.

THE ELECTION.—Of all the Waterloos recorded in the history of elections, the army vote on Thursday last is the most remarkable. It had been so industriously dinned into the public ear that the army was for Holden, that some people really became alarmed with an idea that he would get a large vote, and perhaps a majority, of the soldiers. Holden's friend J. M. Turner, of Harnett, who came out for the Commons in Cumberland and Harnett, told several persons while canvassing in this county, that he had seen Holden in Raleigh a few days before, who told him that if Vance should not beat him more than 10,000 in the State he (Holden) would be elected, for that the army would give him a larger majority than that. Mr. Turner, after an industrious canvass, found that his "private affairs" would not admit of his running—and we have no doubt that by this time his friend Holden wishes that he too had had some private affairs to attend to.

Well, the day came, the soldiers voted, and such a vote! Instead of a majority of more than 10,000 for him, there will be a majority of more than 10,000 against him. He is distanced, beaten out of sight; and that not in this locality or that, but every where. Every Brigade, Regiment, Company, Hospital, Camp, and Post, whether on the Virginia battle fields, in the mountains, the centre, or the seaboard, go for Vance by about ten to one—all cut Holden and his H. O. A. and woods friends, dead, dead, dead. The hand of political resurrection can never reach him. See the vote in another column.

It is amusing to see how the Standard and its echo the Progress take the result. The Standard says, "the soldiers voted yesterday." So they did; but *how* they voted the Standard does not say. It may be that it had but few returns before going to press. The Progress of Friday gave a few returns, whilst the Confederate and Conservative had twenty-one. The votes at Raleigh, Kinston and Fayetteville are spoken of by the Progress, and we are told that "the Holden men did not vote,"—(it did not require a genius to discover that)—that "they were awed into silence by threats and fears of punishment"—(why what arrant cowards these "Holden men" must be, to let threats and fears prevail to deprive them of their most valuable and well recognized right!) But who threatened them? If true, the fact must be susceptible of proof, and it ought to be proved. But the Progress thinks that "there will be but a few thousand votes, say six or eight, given in the army." "As far as heard from the army vote is so small as scarcely to amount to anything, and cannot affect the result." We agree to this last remark, for the result—the election of Vance—is certain enough without the army vote. But as to the smallness of the vote, we incline to believe it will prove to be the fullest vote ever given in the army. Already the number heard from is far above the maximum number stated by the Progress.

It isn't worth while to attempt to break the force of Holden's fall. He is done up, never to reappear in the political annals of the State. May such be the fate of all who, like him, have abandoned their country in the hour of its sore trial, and given comfort to its enemies! Amen!

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—There exists in Raleigh an organized Association of Ladies who have been engaged for some months past in ministering to the wants, physical and spiritual, of the sick and wounded soldiers in the several Hospitals in that city. In this truly womanly work they have spent a great deal of money, supplied a vast amount of vegetables, provisions and delicacies, visited and talked to the sufferers, and furnished them with appropriate religious reading. "Every day," says the Raleigh Confederate, "a delegation visits each one of the Hospitals with ample and varied supplies, which, together with their cheerful conversation and kindly attentions, impart a cheer and comfort which only the worn, weary invalid soldier knows how to appreciate. And they *do* appreciate them most highly. We have had these war worn veterans to call at our office and express in the strongest terms their gratitude and satisfaction for the warm and cordial attentions they had received at the hands of the Ladies of Raleigh. We confess that these expressions have made *our* hearts glad and we have felt proud of the patriotic conduct of the women of our city."

We earn from a private source that these Ladies have had as many as *eleven hundred* sick and wounded at one time in the Raleigh Hospitals, for whose benefit the sixty members of the Association have done what they could. Is it not right that the people of other towns, especially such as are off the main lines of travel and see but few sick and wounded except their own, should give aid to those of Raleigh in this labor of love? Comparatively few of those in Raleigh are from that city or county. They are from all parts of the State and perhaps of other States. All that the Ladies require to know is that they are soldiers, suffering in their cause and the cause of the country. If the labor is necessarily confined to the Ladies of Raleigh, surely the expense should not be. They can scarcely afford it. Let them appeal to all parts of the State for money, provisions, vegetables, and clothing. We have no doubt that they will thus obtain aid.

As for our own town, we think we can answer for it. It has never yet refused an application for aid to the soldiers, and will not now, unless, indeed, our people should get out of the habit of giving for want of an application. It has been two months or more since they were called on for any general contribution. Let the Ladies of Fayetteville come to the aid of their sisters of Raleigh, stir up their husbands and brothers, lest they should forget how to give and lose the consciousness that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Who among them will take the matter in hand?

THE NIAGARA FALLS PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.—In our last we published all that we had then seen of the correspondence between Messrs. Clay and Holcombe and Horace Greeley in regard to the proposition of the two former to go to Washington on a peace mission. We now have the entire correspondence, furnishing a few additional points of interest, though not enough to justify its publication in full.

The Confederate gentlemen concerned appear to have been the Hon. Clement C. Clay, late Senator in Congress from Alabama, Professor Jas. P. Holcombe, member of Congress from Virginia, and the Hon. Jacob Thompson of Mississippi. We are glad to see that the somewhat notorious George N. Sanders was not associated with them, except so far a to have written the first note, apparently by their direction. The Confederates were at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Falls, and Greeley at the International Hotel on the American side.

It is a noteworthy fact that Lincoln at first authorised Greeley to give them a safe conduct to Washington, (Greeley offering himself to accompany them,) without any stipulation whatever about "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery." This was on the 17th July. On the 18th he addressed his note "to whom it may concern," qualifying his safe conduct by the stipulation of conditions in advance, which Mr. Clay and his associates scorned to consider. What produced the sudden change in Lincoln's policy we know not. It could not have been owing to the fact of which he was informed by the Confederates, that they were not authorized Commissioners; for there is no more reason for prescribing conditions to voluntary than to authorized commissioners.

The following closing paragraph of the long letter from Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley is worthy to be published, and should have accompanied the preceding part of the letter as copied into the Observer of Thursday:—

"If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion. Or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplated results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE."

In his paper, the New York Tribune, Mr. Greeley, after contradicting the idea that he had been negotiating for peace, says:—

"The editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success. * * *

"More than this, he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed."

It is no insignificant sign that Greeley is for peace, and takes an active part in a step calculated to bring it about. "When there's a will there's a way." He is probably the most influential Republican in the United States, not excepting Lincoln himself.

Another most significant fact is the sending of Col. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore to Richmond, said to be by Lincoln himself. Whether their known conferences with President Davis resulted in anything, is not ascertained.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.—We present below an affidavit signed and sworn to by eleven citizens of Richmond county, exposing the manner of their initiation into the treasonable association whose objects were protection from our yankee enemies and the election of Holden as Governor. This is the largest number that has yet united in such a renunciation from any one neighborhood or county; and we are glad to see that in this respect the patriotic county of Richmond is in the lead of all others. Are these all who were entrapped in Richmond county by this Mr. Phillips, of Randolph county—(who should be made an example of)—or are there more who yet hold on? We trust this will be examined into with zeal and energy by the Magistrates and officers of that county. If there were more, they appear not to have been known to the eleven who have renounced.

A letter from a highly respectable citizen of Richmond county which accompanied this affidavit, informs us that all the eleven "are good and honest citizens, who on being convinced of their error promptly renounced it. The community regards them as good and honest men and acquits them of any evil design." They voluntarily came forward to purge themselves of the evil obligations into which they had thoughtlessly entered. The following is their affidavit:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, D. W. GIBSON, an acting Justice of the Peace for said County, the following named persons: LaFayette Lovin, Dennis O'Bryan, J. J. O'Bryan, Richmond Lovin, K. Sandford, Atlas J. Dawkins, John Driggers, S. F. Gibson, John C. Bruton, Sam'l Currie, and J. C. McDuffie, who deposed as follows:

That about the last of May or first of June, one Mr. Phillips of Randolph county appeared in this neighborhood and introduced what he called a good Society which originated with the yankees and was communited to our people by a Surgeon named Johnson; that the object of the Society was to afford protection to our lives and property in case our country should be overrun by the yankees. Whereupon we were duly initiated. We were further told that the yankees were disposed to favor all good Conservative men, and this was the means by which they would know them and that in case of raids or subjugation we would not be hurt; or even in the event of capture, that the yankees would release us, treat us well, &c. But we did not understand that we were to give them any aid, or to vote for Holden. If such had been communicated we never should have gone into it. It is a perfect trap. A man does not know what it is until he gets into it, and then it is too late. We do hereby repudiate all association and connection with it in any and every way, and are truly sorry that we were ever led into any such association.

LaFayette Lovin, Dennis O'Bryan, J. J. O'Bryan, W. R. Lovin, K. Sandford, Atlas J. Dawkins, J. Driggers, S. F. Gibson, J. C. Bruton, Sam'l Currie, J. C. McDuffie.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, July 22, 1864,

D. W. GIBSON, [J. P.]

Since the above was in type, we find a still larger list of renouncing members of the association in Rowan county, published in the Salisbury Watchman of the 27th. In addition to several citizens of that county who have already been named as coming out from the unclean thing, the Watchman is now authorized to announce the withdrawal of fourteen persons, viz: Rev. John D. Rankin, Local Minister of the M. E. Church South, John Deal, Sr., Daniel Beaver, Jr., Henry Sloop, John Bostian, Adam Stirewall, B. C. Sechler, Geo. Beaver, Sr., Robert Linn, Sr., Rob't Murdock, Jas. Rodgers, H. A. Sechler, J. C. Rodgers, W. H. Stirewall.

These were all initiated by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, and have been induced by him to renounce. He says he has been more zealously anxious to get his friends out of it than ever he was to get them into it.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Vance.	Holden.
Fayetteville Arsenal,	82	5
" Hospital,	51	4
Camp Holmes, Raleigh,	162	3
Q. M. Dep't, "	106	2
Pettigrew Hos. "	67	27
Fair Grounds do. "	64	2
Peace Institute do "	45	10
Wayside Hospital "	30	2
Lexington "	92	4
Goldsboro' "	183	2
Wilson "	134	1
Kittrell's "	58	2
Greensboro' "	20	0
1st Batt Sharpshooters, Petersb'g,	115	0
1st N. C. Cavalry, A. N. V.,	420	0
Barringer's Brigade, A. N. V.,	959	0
Dickson's Battery, Kinston,	96	0
Troops at Kinston,	551	25
Lynchburg, Va., Hospitals,	242	18
Cumming's Battery, "	26	0
Rowan Artillery, "	157	0
25th N. C. T., Petersburg,	313	87
Troops near Wilmington,	2120	279
Camp Vance,	98	2
Hines' Cavalry,	33	0
68th N. C Troops,	132	8
Ransom's Brigade, Petersburg,	1147	408
Halifax Navy Yard,	24	0
Richmond Hospitals,	867	25
Charlotte "	30	4
Reserves at Greensboro,	100	0
Troops at Washington,	276	121
Ellis Battery,	87	0
Young's Battery,	48	22
Reserves at Lexington,	88	4
Salisbury,	185	4
	9,218	1,071

The 25th Reg't is in Ransom's Brigade, and the 1st Cavalry in Barringer's; but from the manner in which the returns came we infer that they voted separately, and so insert them above.

The Vote at Wilmington.—The Journal has the following summary:—

	Vance.	Holden.
City Garrison,	111	10
General Hospital No. 4.	51	1
" " No. 5,	15	0
Wayside Hospital,	18	0
Engineer Corps,	28	14
Southerland's Battery,	63	0
Steamer Yadkin,	36	0
" Arctic,	61	4
Camp Lamb,	112	2
Company C, 10th Battalion,	101	0
Capt. Bass' Company,	52	0
Smith's Island,	405	37
Company D, 10th Battalion,	26	0
Companies A and B 10th Battalion,	48	22
Steamer North Carolina,—Navy,	25	2
Fort Caswell,	174	34
" Campbell,	57	10
Coast Guard,	60	4
Fort Fisher,	437	125
Smithville,	147	14
	2120	279

*Eight companies of 40th regiment voted on Smith's Island, one at Smithville, and one at Wilmington. Total vote of the regiment, Vance 432; Holden 46.

COUNTY ELECTION.—The only returns received are from the Hospital and Arsenal at this place. At the Arsenal the vote was: Senate, Wright 28, McDaniel 6. Commons, Shepherd 19, McCormick 15, McNeill 5, J. P. McLean 15, McKay 11, McDuffie 16, A. D. McLean 17, Bethune 7. Sheriff, McNeill 29. At the Hospital: Senate, Wright 11, McDaniel 7. Commons, Shepherd 19, Kirkpatrick 4, A. D. McLean 14, McNeill 8, McDuffie 9, McCormick 2, McKay 3, J. P. McLean 2. Sheriff, McNeill 15. Summary: Senate, Wright 39, McDaniel 13. Commons, Shepherd 38, McCormick 17, McNeill 13, J. P. McLean 17, McKay 14, McDuffie 25, A. D. McLean 31, Bethune 7, Kirkpatrick 4. Sheriff, McNeill 44.

There were 18 or 20 counties represented in the Arsenal and Hospital. Their votes for Governor only are given above. The local votes will be returned to the Sheriffs of the respective counties. There were but a few, generally 2 or 3, from each county outside of this.

ANOTHER EXTRA STANDARD.—Holden has played his last card, in the shape of another Standard Extra, the burden of which is, that certain "females" electioneered for Vance among the soldiers in the Hospitals in Raleigh, and that the negro waiters in the said Hospitals had Vance tickets stuck in their hats!! The "females" aforesaid are said to be some of that noble band, the Hospital Relief Association, composed of sixty of the most respectable ladies of the city. We are glad to infer, from this complaint, that not one of the sixty was a Holdenite All honor to the "females"!

There are other matters of grumbling, vouched for of course by "reliable" persons, such as that the soldiers were not allowed to vote for Holden, that the government would not allow the returns favorable to him to be forwarded, and such like stuff. As to preventing the soldiers from voting, that doubtless has about as much foundation as such a charge as to Fayetteville would have, viz: none at all. And it is evident that the government had no occasion to interfere, for there are no returns favorable to Holden to send. The Standard takes especial care not to publish a single one of the many returns received. It would not do to let its readers see how the soldiers voted; and so, as in the case of other victories over Lincoln and Lincolnites by our glorious army, the Standard suppresses the particulars.

The Extra is a curiosity. It is placed in our counting room for public inspection.

STRANGE.—The Standard has been printed twice —July 26th and 29th—since the Niagara Falls Peace Correspondence came to hand; and yet it has not even alluded to the subject, does not let its readers know that anything of the kind has occurred! Strange, indeed! The self-constituted apostle of peace, who pretends that he only and his friends desire peace, ignores the most remarkable step yet taken in the cause of peace. The publication of the fact might open the eyes of some of the friends of Holden, and lose him some votes. And what is peace, compared with getting votes for Holden? But we suppose the Standard had not room to notice this peace business, as it had to give up two columns to a quiz by the Richmond Examiner, professing to be an official report to the Tycoon of Japan, from a bogus Commissioner of that country, ridiculing the Confederate Administration, from the President down, constituting a bitter and malignant libel upon them, and calculated to poison the public mind as to them and the cause. Whatever else was omitted from the Standard, that at least *must* go in.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN.—After we had put in type the accounts of this campaign which will be found in the preceding page, we received a letter from the Rev. James H. Colton, Chaplain of the 53d Reg't, who accompanied the expedition. His statement is so similar to those in type that we omit it, except the list of casualties in his Reg't.

We learn from other sources that our State lost three Colonels, killed, viz: Stallings of the 2d, Wood of the 4th, and Owens of the 53d.

THE NEW ISSUE.—It is greatly to be regretted that the Depositaries in this place have not been supplied with the new issue to give in exchange for the old. The Depositary at Charlotte, we see, has received a supply and calls upon persons to come forward and make the exchange. Every facility ought to be afforded to holders of the old notes to bring them in so that they may be at once retired from circulation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Sharp Engagement near Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 30.—The enemy sprung a mine under our works on Baxter's Road, 1½ miles from the city, this morning about 5 o'clock, blowing up a considerable portion of the works occupied by Pegram's Petersburg battery, supported by Gen. Elliott's South Carolina Brigade. A number of lives were lost. The enemy at once bounded forward, driving in our forces and occupying a large portion of our lines.

Gen'l Mahone being notified of the condition of affairs hurried his own (Va.) and Wright's (Geo.) brigades to the scene of action. On their arrival he threw them forward to retake the lost works. Bounding forward with a yell they retook a large portion of the line and captured 40 yankee officers and 400 privates representing 4 Divisions of Burnside's corps. Among the prisoners are some 20 negroes.

The slaughter of the enemy during the engagement is reported by distinguished officers to have been the severest of the war in proportion to numbers engaged. The battle field is literally strewn with negroes.

Gen. Elliott was severely and Col. Weisiger, Maj. Woodhouse and Capt. Girardy slightly wounded. Our loss in prisoners is not thought to equal our captures. During the fight the enemy's grape and schrapnel fell thick and fast in the outskirts of the City.

The prisoners say that Grant has been mining for three weeks.

The fight ceased at 9 a. m., but it is understood that our troops will renew the attack at 2 p. m.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—About 2 P. M., every thing being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Sanders' Ala. brigade, which charged the enemy in gallant style, recapturing the rest of our breastworks that had been temporarily lost, and taking 500 prisoners, including 150 negroes, 35 officers, and Brig. Gen. Bartlett of the 1st Division, 9th Corps, besides retaking 2 stands of colors and 4 pieces of artillery lost by us this morning. Mahone's and Wright's brigades, besides capturing prisoners, took 10 stands of colors. More than 600 yankee dead lie in our trenches.

Our lines are now identically the same as before the fight this morning. All the lost ground was recovered.

It is believed that not more than 100 lives were lost by the springing of the mine. The killed and wounded in the engagements that followed do not exceed 200. Among the killed are Col. Evans, 64th Geo., and Capt. Ruth, commanding 22d Geo. Lt. Col. Williamson, 6th Va., was slightly wounded.

The negroes fought quite well to-day, and charged crying no quarter! remember Fort Pillow!

All is quiet to-night.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PETERSBURG, July 31.—Fifteen battle flags and more than 2000 stand of arms were captured from the enemy yesterday.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are about 800. Prisoners say that the yankee Gen. Griffin was killed yesterday evening, and their loss was fully 3,500.

Yesterday for the first time the army of Northern Virginia fought negroes.

Our troops to-day are busy burying the yankee dead left in our lines.

About 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our lines. Its object is not ascertained, but supposed to be for the purpose of obtaining a truce to bury the yankee dead lying between the lines.

All is quiet to-day.

An Engagement near Deep Bottom.—An engagement of some magnitude occurred between Deep Bottom and Chaffin's Bluff yesterday, the particulars of which we have been unable to learn. Sufficient is known however, to enable us to state that the yankee forces engaged consisted of Hancock's corps—lately in front of Petersburg, and probably other troops. Prisoners taken stated that they belonged to the Second corps. The exact point of the conflict, its extent or duration, could not be ascertained. We hope to-day to hear the full particulars, and that the enemy, if they have gained any advantage, have been driven back. Grant is no doubt operating against Chaffin's Bluff, as a very advantageous point to be secured in his further advance towards Richmond.—*Pet. Express, 28th.*

A private dispatch from the Junior Editor of this paper, dated on Friday last, says that in the fight on Wednesday mentioned above, Col. John D. Barry, commanding Lane's brigade, was wounded. On Thursday again there was, he says, a hard fight, and the yankees were driven two miles.

The mail failed yesterday, so that we have no account of this engagement, nor any Richmond papers of later date than Thursday.

The Peninsula.—It is now clearly ascertained that Grant has been moving a large force to the north bank of the James. On Saturday last he crossed a considerable force over. Tuesday night he sent twenty-two pieces of artillery over; and yesterday we captured prisoners from Hancock's corps, the 10th corps, and the 19th corps, which has lately arrived from New Orleans. It is thus evident that part, if not the whole, of three corps are on this side of the river. For obvious reasons we make no mention of the position of our own troops; but the public may rest assured that such disposition has been made of them as will foil any attempts of the enemy to force our lines.

The enemy's lines extend from Deep Bottom in a Northeasterly direction towards White Oak Swamp. It was reported yesterday that there had been some skirmishing, and that the Rockbridge Artillery had lost four pieces of artillery, but saved the men and the horses. The skirmish occurred about a mile North of Deep Bottom, and near New Market.

Richmond Sentinel.

Prisoners captured in Maryland.—From three to four thousand prisoners have passed through Rockingham alone, from Maryland, captured during the first of Early's invasion.—*Richmond Whig.*

Early's Prisoners.—About one thousand prisoners, gathered up in Maryland and the Valley by Gen. Early, are daily expected in Lynchburg, en route for Georgia or some other Southern State better capable of keeping them than Virginia.

Richmond Enquirer.

Important Disclosure.—The Confidential Circular of General Foster discloses that the transport fleet which sailed from Hilton Head lately, and was so disastrously defeated on James, Edisto and John's Islands, was the expedition lately fitted out at the North in conjunction with the contemplated attack on Mobile.—*Richmond Whig.*

Louisiana.—The enemy are withdrawing most of their troops from Louisiana and sending them this way. The 19th corps has already arrived on the James.

Richmond Sentinel.

The Army Vote.—The voice of the army is spoken, outright, vehement, unequivocal. It speaks to the whole State, and carries the weight of a potent and convincing influence.

The soldiers of North Carolina have voted as they fight—solidly and successfully, on the side of honor, loyalty and patriotism. It is the clearest and most triumphant vindication of the State before the nation that could have been made—more refulgent with lustre than the light of their heroic achievements in battle. It effaces the blur upon her page, and restores the volume, all white and pure.—*Ral. Confed.*

DIED,

In Richmond county, N. C., June 29, 1864, in the 29th year of his age, private ARCHIBALD CARMICHAEL, of Co. A, First Battalion Heavy Artillery, stationed at the Forts below Wilmington, N. C. He joined this Company, Feb'y 23, 1863, was taken sick Feb'y 8, 1864, and though carefully nursed for 4 weeks at home, he departed in peace, expressing strong confidence in the mercy of God in Christ. P.

In same county, July 7, Mrs ELIZABETH SNEED, in the 75th year of her age.

At his residence in Cumberland county, 24th of June, private JOHN HENRY SMITH, of Co. G, 24th N. C. T. He was a brave soldier, a good citizen, a kind husband and father. He leaves a wife, four children, and many friends to mourn his loss He died from the effects of a wound received in battle, June 2d, 1864.

Presbyterian copy.

In Moore county, on the 24th July, Mr. ELISHA SILER, aged 85 years.

THE MAIL TO WADESBORO'.—The following is one of the numerous complaints by letter of the delay of our mails West of Cheraw. It gives us pleasure to state that the Contractor has put an additional horse and driver on the route from this place to Cheraw, and that we hope this will remedy the evil so much complained of:—

WADESBORO', July 27.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: We people up here delight to read your paper—when we can get it—but for the last month it has been two days behind time. I understand that the mail contractor from Fayetteville to Cheraw resides in your place. Could he not be prevailed on to put stock on his line that will be able to bring his mail through in time?

We have harvested and some threshed out their wheat crops in this county; the yield is not good, about two-thirds of a crop Our corn is quite small for the season but is looking well. We are at this writing receiving a splendid rain, I think a pretty general one. If the seasons continue we will make good crops of corn.

All right for Vance here. I suppose Holden may perhaps get a dozen votes in the county; but his friends, if any, are ashamed to own him. I have not seen or heard of the first man who has openly declared that he would vote for Holden.

POLITICS IN LENOIR.—A letter from a subscriber at Kinston says:—

"Holdenites are scarce down here—that is, open ones. We suspect some who will not show their hands."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Treasurer Cumberland Hospital Association, Fayetteville N. C.: Madam: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of 16 bbls. of flour, 2 bbls. and 1 keg Hospital Stores, from your beneficent institution. Please convey to it the thanks of the sick and wounded in my name, and believe me to be your obliged and humble servant,

O. F. MANSON, Agent of the State of N. C. for Relief of Sick, Wounded and Destitute N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions from Chatham County through Master Charley Rogers: Mr J H Haughton $25, Nathaniel Hill $13 33, Woodson Lee $10, Dr R K Smith $10, J A Alston $10, Oliver Newlin $13 33, J R Newlin $6 66, Oliver McMath $6 66, G W Foshee $3, Wm Griffin $3 33, M Q Waddell $3 33, W Lewis $3 33 A P Brooks $3 33, J A Clegg $6 66, Jno Manning $6 66, Wm Dorsett $6 66, S B Zimmerman $3 33, A Lady $1, Jesse Richardson $5 33, A Gentleman $6 66, Thomas Rogers $6 66, H Henderson $5 33, J N Mann $3 33, Isaac Long $6 66, J Dark $6 66, T L Love $3 33, J B West $3 33, Mrs Saba West $6 66, Miss D T West $3 33, Mrs Ann Y Degraffenreidt $6 50, Mrs Delia Degraffenreidt $10, and lot of linen, Mrs E Lutterloh $6 66, and linen, linen from Mrs Henderson, Mrs West, Mrs Baldwin, Mrs Mann, Mrs Love, Mrs Rogers. Also 1 piece sheeting from Mrs Hale, 1 do from Mrs Foulkes, 1 do from J Kyle, 1 do from G W Williams & Co, 1 do from H L Myrover, 2 do from D Murchison, and 1 do from E J Lilly, for the benefit of a Florida Regiment in Virginia.

The Meeting on Tuesday afternoon will be held at Mrs Lutterloh's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, July 28.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I write you a line to call your attention to a trick that is being practised in this county by the Holdenites, and may be throughout the State. Perhaps it may be the tactics of the Red String party. I know of one Holden man who has made an agreement with six Vance men not to vote for Holden if they won't vote for Vance, thereby killing off six Vance men with one for Holden. It would perhaps do some good to call the attention of the people throughout the State to the trick, that they may not be cheated out of their votes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties Fifty-Third N C T, July 4 to 18th, inclusive.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col W A Owens, mortally at Snicker's Ford, July 18, died July 19.

At Harper's Ferry, 4th.—Wm R Gardiner, Co E, side slight.

Near Washington, D C, 12th.—Co A—N Y Jobb, right thigh, flesh wound; John Whitesell, hand slight. B—S W Wilson, left thigh, flesh; J B Berryhill, leg, flesh; R A Davis, hand slight; J S Knox thigh, flesh. D—H B Fairee, thigh, flesh. E—J T Whitfield, hand slight, Harrison Hall, head, severe. F—Lt J M Holt, side, slight. G—Lt W McKinney, hand, severe; Sgt Wm F Campbell, arm severe H—Corpl B F Smith, bowels, severe; W Tilly, hand, slight; Wm Cox, leg, severe. I—J L James, jaw, severe; A Brigman, arm, severe. K—H H Eller, bowels, severe; Jno Kees, shoulder, slight

Snicker's Ford, 18th.—Co A—Wounded: J M Andrew, finger; Wm Adams, bowels, mortally, died 20th; H M Thomas, killed. D—W R Eaton, thigh. E—Sgt W E Patterson, shoulder, slight; Jno Taylor, hip. F—D M Mitchell, hip and bladder; H C Mitchell, head, slight G—Ed Lawson, leg; Sgt T J Nunn, arm. H—Wm James, leg, flesh; Jas Nelson, arm, flesh. B—W R Cocaran, arm, flesh; T A Kirkpatrick, arm, contusion, J M Sweat, both thighs; Sgt J F Collins, right thigh, left hip and bladder.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4 to 4 25. Pork 2 50. Lard $4 to 4 50.
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—18 00 to 35 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $150 to $175.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50. Shucks 12 50
Green Apples 5 00 to 8 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $25. Wheat $25 to $30. Rye 20 00. Oats $10. Peas 18 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 8 00 to 8 50.
Leather—Upper 17 00, Sole 15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00. Apple Brandy 50 00.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Soda 5 00, retail,
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $5 to $6.
Rice 60 per cask Sugar 9 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 30 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 4 00 to 5 00.

Corrected by E L PEMBERTON.

Negro Woman and Carpenters' Tools, AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 3d August, will be sold at Auction,
1 Young Negro Woman
1 Lot embracing a complete set of Carpenters' Tools
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
July 30 1t

Wagon and Mules at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3d August will be sold at Auction
1 WAGON and 2 MULES.
JOHN H. COOK, Auc't.
August 1. 1t

Bank Stock at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 10th inst, will be sold at Auction,
85 Shares Bank of Clarendon Stock
78 " Bank of Fayetteville Stock
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Aug 1 54 3t

FOR SALE.

A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, in excellent running order, with Belts, Pullies, &c, complete; has been used but little.

—ALSO—

2 Turning Lathes, one large and one small, with a full set of Heads and Fixtures;
Together with a large lot of
Turners' Tools, Screw Cutters, Hand and Web Saws, Vices, Clamp Screws, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A Lot of HORNS and BRIAR ROOTS.
Apply to Mrs. LEBEBLES, Hay Street, next door above Mr James Martine's.
July 29. 54 6t

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept next. Tuition from $3 to $10 per month *in advance* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Book that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.
July 28. 54-10t

VANCE TICKETS,
To be had at this Office.

Office Post Quartermater,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 28th, 1864.

To the Farmers of the 4th Congressional District.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the collection of Tax in Kind for the Crops of 1864 that no Receipt to the farmer is valid except from a regular authorized Tithe Agent, appointed either by the County Agent or myself—the receipt of any other man, whether officer or not, will not be received. The Tax Payer will be notified when the Agents are ready to receive, and no man can pay until he has the Assessor's estimate with him to show the amount due, and his receipt will be upon his estimate.

J. M. McGOWAN,
54 2tw2tsw] Capt. & Post Q M.

Carolinian, Presbyterian, and Wilmington Journal one time and send bill to Capt. McGowan.

TAX IN KIND, Assessor's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for the Tax in Kind, I respectfully request the producers on the East side of the River to meet me at the following times and places to list their crops of Wheat, Oats Rye, cured Hay (if ready,) and Wool, *produced during the present year.* The above named crops *must be listed before delivery.* Much trouble will be saved *by listing promptly* before it is too late. Appointments:

Cedar Creek Dist, at Terebinthe, Monday, Aug 8.
Lock's Creek Dist, Joseph Cade's, Wednesday, Aug 10.
Flea Hill Dist, Mary's Garden, Thursday Aug 11
Silver Run Dist. David McNeill's. E q. Friday Aug 12,
Black River Dist, Smith's Mills, Saturday. Aug 13.

Only one round will be made for the above crops, so it is evident that everybody must appear and list promptly

O. H. BLOCKER, Assessor.
July 28. 54 *&sw

TAX IN KIND.

THE Farmers of Cumberland County West of Cape Fear River, are requested to meet me at the following times and places, prepared to list their Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay, and Wool:

Gray's Creek Dist, at Bethel Church, Aug 17,
Rockfish Dist, at Rockfish Village, Aug 18,
Quewhiffle Dist, at Mrs J A McKethan's, Aug 19,
Seventy-First Dist, at D C Munroe's, Aug 20,
Carver's Creek Dist, at Kingsbury, Aug 22.
Fayetteville Dist, at Market House, Aug 23.

J. A. JOHNSON, Assessor
July 30, 1864 54*2 &2tswpd

ENROLLING OFFICE,
HARNETT COUNTY, July 25, 1864.

AFTER this date my Headquarters will be at Johnsonville, on the Western Plank Road, leading from Fayetteville to Carthage

All free white men between the ages of 45 and 50 years of age, that have not reported for enrollment of this county and of Black River, Silver Run and Carver's Creek Districts of Cumberland, are hereby ordered to report to these Headquarters on the 10th day of August 1864. Any person failing to report promptly on that day will be sent to the army. No excuse will be considered reasonable

The Militia Officers of their respective Districts will see that this order is enforced. A H TOLAR,
54- t1] Capt and E. O. for Harnett county.

Citizens of Richmond and Robeson Counties.

I LEARN that the impression is prevailing in some parts of the District that I am a candidate only for the purpose of dividing votes between the other candidates. This is simply not so

I consented to become a candidate for the sole purpose of representing you in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. My duties as a soldier would not admit of my meeting you and extending my acquaintance with the people of the District, but I hope you will vote for me as readily while standing between you and the enemy, as if I had canvassed the District. As before announced I am in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously till the last invader is forced from our soil, and I believe the shortest road to peace is to present a bold and united front to the enemy.

Very Respectfully, J. S. McARTHUR,
1st Lieut. Co. E, 40th N. C. T.
Fort Holmes, N. C., July 22. 1tpd

MONTPELIER, Richmond County, N. C.,
July 27, 1864.

Messrs. Hale: Please state through your columns that I am not a Candidate for the Commons in Richmond county this year. I am very grateful to the citizens and soldiers of the county for their liberal support when I was a candidate. The report that I am a candidate and on the Holden ticket, gotten up by my enemies, is without the shadow of foundation. Personally and politically I am a friend and supporter of our noble and patriotic Governor Vance—and for the very reason that I am so strongly desirous of peace—firm, lasting and honorable peace I have no faith in Holden—knew him, opposed him, and wrote against him, in the "piping times of peace;" was opposed to him as an old Secessionist *et id omne genus*, and am no more his admirer *now* than in times past. But I never have attached myself to those who persecute Mr. Holden, or any other man, for opinion's sake—or who desire to mob, kill and destroy all who are opposed to them. If he were guilty of the crimes charged to him I would be for letting the law have its course, but if not, I hold that those are most guilty who malign and traduce him. In most instances, we find, it is the men who voted for Johnston and stigmatized our noble Vance as an abolitionist, and one who would soon allow the federal flag to wave over the Capitol at Raleigh, that now would mob, burn, or hang all who would dare to mention Holden in any other than terms of calumny. My motto is "Peace and good will to all men," while they remain law-abiding citizens; but when they do not, let them suffer the penalty.

The rabid original Secessionist—a race now defunct, for all have now attached themselves to *strong wings*, (and remember not the things that were)—are no doubt the getters up of the report—and are a people that in their disembodied state will bear watching

1t Very truly, D. McNEILL.

The undersigned Physicians having met in consultation as to the importance of keeping by them a good supply of Medicines; and considering attending expenses: They determined to provide themselves, and serve at the following rates: For Prescription, $4. In Practice, $4 a mile, with extra charge, when proper, for Medicines. Soldiers' families will be properly cared for, and charged from nothing to the advertised prices, according to their circumstances.

Drs. JNO SHAW,	Drs. WM ARNOLD,
HECTOR TURNER,	DANIEL JOHNSON,
ALX M. McDONALD,	JOHN CAMPBELL,
JNO. McIVER.	J. D GRAVES.

Moore county, July 1864 1tpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 25 years, dark complected, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
Brush Creek, July 21. 54-9 pd

Rent Free.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out-houses at the McNeill plantation on Carver's Creek, ten miles from Fayetteville, is offered for the balance of this year free of rent to any good family who will move to it to be there merely as a protection to the growing crop. It is a very healthy place, with good spring water.

G. W LAWRENCE.
July 29 54-3pd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug 1, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, Reuben Butler, Owen Bullard, Miss M Biddie, Mrs Susan Boon, W A Coggins Miss S A Davis, Mrs Mary Elliot, Reuben Fisher, Thos Fort, Wiley Gibson, L W Gibson, Miss A J Hester, Mrs T A Hall 2, Jno Joyner, W R Jackson, Everett Jones, Mrs Effy Jourdan, Mrs Jno Jackson, Mrs Jno W King, Mrs L J King, Mrs S E King, Mrs Charlotte Kivitt, Miss Mary E W Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Lovett, Miss H H Lindsey, Mrs Sue Marshburn, Miss Lucy Medlin, Jas Murphy, Henry McMillan, Miss Lillieann McKenzie, Miss A E Norris, Mrs Polly Philips, B S Peterson 2, Charles Pettifoot, Miss Margaret Powell, Alex Parham, Mrs Jane Peretray, Miss Margaret Parker, Wm H Pope, Wm H Thomas, Peter Thaze

JAS. G COOK P M

Robeson County.

TO the people and soldiers of the above County the undersigned offers his unfeigned respects, and announces himself a candidate to represent them in the Commons of next Legislature. His views are strictly those of Mr. Holden. He is for bringing this terrible war to an immediate close. We have had enough of blood, suffering and desolation

A A McBRYDE, C. S Navy,
Charleston, S. C., July 11, 1864. 55-2tpd

ENGLISH OPINION OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

From the London Times, June 20.

Gen. Grant seems to have effected this march unmolested, and the successful accomplishment of such a hazardous movement is a remarkable proof of either Gen. Grant's skill or Gen. Lee's caution, or both. The extraordinary result is that Grant is now exactly on the opposite side of Richmond to that from which he began his campaign. He started from near Fredericksburg, on the North; he is now close to Petersburg, on the South. Being unable to enter Richmond in front, he has marched past it, and is now trying to get into the city at the back. In fact, he has made a half circle round the city, and if he continues, as he has promised, "to move on this line" all the summer, he may, in process of time, complete the circle, and get round again to where he started from.

It would be difficult to conceive a more practical admission of failure up to the present point than is contained in this remarkable movement. As has been already observed, both in America and here, the position which Grant held on the Chickahominy might have been reached, as it was reached by McClellan, without any loss at all; but the same reflection is still more obvious and decisive in this case, for a Federal force had already been established at the point to which Grant has now betaken himself. The Federal gunboats and transports were planted by General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, at the very outset of the campaign, with the express purpose of effecting a diversion on the south of Richmond, while Grant made the main attack from the north.

It is obvious, therefore, that General Grant has only resorted to this manœuvre because his original plan has been entirely defeated. He has expended 100,000 men with absolutely no result at all, and he begins to all intents and purposes a fresh campaign with all the disadvantages of an army diminished by this enormous loss and dispirited by obvious failure. It must be allowed that Gen Grant and his soldiers maintain the character they had already acquired for indomitable perseverance. Few generals and few troops would persist in this dogged and determined struggle. Beaten off on one side, he attacks at another, and promises to be true, at all events, to part of his determination—"to fight it out all summer."

When we turn from the mere external aspect of the movement to attempt an estimate of its nature and prospects, we are met by the disadvantage of not having the experience to guide us on the South which makes a campaign on the north and east of Richmond a matter of almost scientific calculation. This movement of General Grant opens up, as we have said, an entirely new scene of warfare. The struggle hitherto has either been on the line from the Rappahannock on on that from the Peninsula. General Grant has tried both these and failed, and now, for the first time in the history of the war, he enters on a third. The first effect of the transfer of the whole Federal army to the south bank of the James River has been, of course, the withdrawal of the Confederate force which had confined Butler to his intrenchments.

Before Grant can follow them it is obviously necessary for him to secure his rear by making sure of Petersburg, and accordingly we hear that two divisions of the Federal army have attacked that city. On the 15th, this attack had been so far successful that an outwork two miles from the city had been captured, and a rumor seems to have prevailed at the date of the last advices that the city had been taken. It had, however, no confirmation, and it is difficult to believe that a city of so much importance as Petersburg, the centre of so many lines of railway, can have been open to so easy a capture. Unless this attack is successful, the campaign may resolve itself into a siege of Petersburg instead of a siege of Richmond.

Supposing, however, Gen. Grant to be successful in this first act of his new programme, he will then be free to march on Richmond from the South, having his headquarters on the James river. What grounds he can have for presuming that he will find less resistance on this side than on the other, it is difficult to imagine. In the first place, he is now on the south side of the James, and a river, therefore, is added to the other defences which the south side of Richmond may possess in common with the north, for only a small portion of the city lies on the south side. As matters are at present, the Federal gunboats could offer no assistance.

About eight miles from the city the navigation of the James is closed by artificial obstructions, and Fort Darling stands on the South bank to bar any further advance. If Grant could take Fort Darling and remove these obstructions, he could proceed to attack the Confederate Capital; and if after the capture of Petersburg, the next point of attack is not Fort Darling, it is difficult to see what General Grant's prospects are. There are some reasons for believing that the Confederates have gunboats above Fort Darling, and, therefore, if Grant cannot force a passage up the river, he may have the favorite resource of the Federals turned against himself.

It is to be remembered, also, that as Gen'l Grant's army is now united, so also may General Lee's be. It would seem that no sufficient Federal force has been left to the north of the James to occupy General Lee's attention, and to all appearance he may either transfer his force to the assistance of Beauregard, who has hitherto defended the south, or, if a smaller force can make that side of the city secure, he is free to march unopposed toward Washington. All these considerations make it very unlikely that the Federal task will be easier in the new battle field than it was in those upon which they have so often been foiled.

Fight Between Eleven Hundred Horses.—Southey, in his "History of the Peninsular war," relates the following:

Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Fumen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—about 1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were, therefore, taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the whole shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and, catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

HUNTER'S TERRIBLE RETREAT.

It really seems as if the justice of Heaven followed the retreat of Hunter's vandals. Taking from the women and children the last morsel of food they possessed—in fact, wantonly destroying what they could not use—in the long retreat over the mountains the inhuman villains themselves suffer from hunger, and numbers died of starvation on the wayside. The facts relative to Hunter's losses, and the just punishment that befell his followers, are making their appearance in the papers of the United States.

The following extracts are taken from the Columbus Statesman:

"On the evening of the 18th, the army was ordered to retreat, and the line of march was taken up for the Kanawha Valley. Whether or not it was a retreat the narrator was not advised. The army marched about one hundred and fifty eight miles to Gauley bridge, meeting a supply train some miles before reaching the latter place. On the evening of the 17th, the army, while before Lynchburg, received its last regular rations.

"During the retreat the soldiers received nothing except once each a handful of shelled corn. The report was current that twenty seven men died from hunger on the march, three dying after receiving supplies but from exhaustion unable to eat. The men marched the first night after leaving Lynchburg, twenty five miles; and continued to march night and day until reaching Gauley Bridge. A large number of men, unable to bear the fatigue, dropped down exhausted by hunger, hard marching and want of sleep. The number the waiter could not ascertain, but it was very large. Nothing was found on the road to eat. Fruit was not ripe, not even whortleberries. The corn, if any in the country, could not be found. The cavalry horses had nothing but grass to subsist upon, and, as a consequence, a very large number of them fell down on the march exhausted. It was understood to be the order of Gen Averill to shoot all exhausted horses, preventing them thus from falling into the hands of the enemy. The loss of men from all causes was very large. The loss of horses fell not short of four thousand.

"While marching from Lynchburg, some two thousand or more of the soldiers became barefooted, and had to wrap up their feet with pieces of blanket. A number of negroes were taken on the route. A very large proportion of the negroes were furnished with horses, or were carried in wagons or ambulances. A soldier, whose feet were wrapped with pieces of blanket and exhausted from the march, halted a negro on a horse and took possession of the animal. General Hunter hearing of the fact, rode up to the soldier, ordered him to dismount, and horse whipped him, placing the negro again upon the horse."

The Washington Republican says:

"An officer who accompanied General Hunter in his recent raid in the direction of Lynchburg, informs us that the sufferings and adventures of the soldiers are scarcely paralleled in the history of warfare. On the return march hardly a blade of grass was seen for three days. The soldiers fed their horses with corn out of their hands, and ate only the grains that dropped to the ground. Our informant saw men eating common tallow candles with a most extraordinary relish. Others dug up roots out of the ground and plucked buds from the trees for food."

Gov. Brown.—Personne writes of an interview with the Governor of Georgia:—Remarking to him, in the course of our interview, that his policy was not generally understood beyond the limits of his own State, and was accordingly regarded as inimical to the best interests of the Confederacy, he replied, and not without some force, that the platform on which he stood now, was the same as that occupied by every State of the Confederacy in 1861. Georgia, in common with her sisters, as a sovereign State, had delegated to the General Government, as an agent, certain powers; and only when these were transcended or usurped by Mr. Davis, or by Congress, had he (the Governor) stepped forward to enter his protest against the act. In so doing, he had merely made an issue on principle, that it might not be retorted upon him in the future that he had silently acquiesced in measures clearly inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The encroachments of centralized power had been the curse of the continent, and it behooved every statesman in the South to see to it that, while yielding to our own General Government all proper support, every attempt by it to interfere with the action of the State authorities, should be promptly met and checked. To use the Governor's own illustration—we were all sailing in the same boat, and the pilot at the helm might be steering upon a reef; the crew while discovering the danger should only protest, not mutiny. Thus he would be the last man in the Confederacy to throw obstacles in the way of the President, and had ever rendered all the support in his power. He had always furnished more troops than were demanded, and he was in the present instance calling on his militia without a hint to that end from the Executive. Peace he did not want, and would not have, except on terms consistent with the honor of the South; and hence he was utterly and every way opposed to the efforts on the part of a faction in North Carolina to get up a State Convention, looking to the accomplishment of that object by any other means than those now employed. He had advised against it and should continue to do so. The idea of a further secession on the part of any Southern State was preposterous, and those who imagined that the attitude of Georgia to-day, or of any of her officials, lent color or probability to such an event, were committing one of the gravest of errors.

The Standard and the Yankees.—A Western N. C. correspondent writes to the Raleigh Conservative:—

"Our people approve Gov. Vance's course. We have not been disappointed in him. He is the same faithful exponent of the people's rights—the same friend of the people's liberty, as when a boy we first honored him with our suffrages for whatever he asked. We are not unmindful of his past services, nor ungrateful for his labors in behalf of our interest. In the four counties over which we have travelled, we have not met a corporal's guard of acknowledged Holdenites—yes, one, *temporarily*, and you must have that. Stopping at old Squire S's, (who you know lives on the Turnpike, a few miles west of F.) for dinner, what was our surprise on entering the sitting room to find piled on the table and scattered promiscuously over the lounge, &c., copies of the Standard. On looking at the dates of some of them we found them *old*. Knowing him to have been a life long whig and always an ardent Vance man, we asked in astonishment, "Squire what on earth does this mean? Surely you have not turned from your first love in your old age?" With a quizzical look he replied, shutting one eye slowly—"Hush, they are not mine, I borrowed 'em from C, who lives off the road, and is in no danger. We are expecting a yankee raid through here every day, and you know they will be for *lifting* me when they do come." "Well, but," we asked, "of what earthly use are all these old papers?" "Why, said he, when they do come, I intend to meet the d—d varmints at the gate with armsfull of 'em and there will be no questions as to who I am. They are better than British protection papers." He added, after a moment, "I have 'sorted 'em and burnt all the secession ones."

RICHMOND COUNTY POLITICS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors:—The first political discussion in the county of Richmond, came off at Little's Mills, on the 14th of July, between Col B. F. Little, of the 52d Reg't, N. C. V., who lost his left arm in the battle of Gettysburg, and was a prisoner for eight months, and Col O. H. Dockery. Col. Little opened the debate, and in a frank and honest and earnest speech of one hour and a half, declared the honest convictions of his heart on the state of the country, without concealment or prevarication. He openly declared his convictions of the justice of our cause, and that he was fully persuaded that, under the guidance of Providence, we should succeed in the establishment of our independence. He called upon his competitor to be equally plain, and state whether he believed our cause was a just one, as he had always understood him to be of a contrary opinion. He exposed the peculiar claim of his Holdenite competitor, and his party, to a desire for peace, as every man and party was for peace. That he desired peace on the basis of our independence, and upon no other terms; and called on Col. D., to declare his sentiments on this subject. Col. L, was for peace at the earliest possible moment, and was in favor of any constitutional efforts which could be made, but only on the basis of an entire separation from our enemies; and said that Gov. Vance had done more than any other Governor to urge the President and Congress to make overtures for peace. Col L said he was opposed to a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the time, for he did not believe there was such a necessity as was contemplated in the constitution. He looked upon Gov. Vance as the model Governor, for he had clothed the soldiers of N. C. better than the soldiers of any other State, and that in this war he had shown himself a champion for liberty at home, and freedom from the enemies of our country. He held up the acts and doings of W. W. Holden, from 1840 to the present time, in so true a light, that none could fail to see that he was unworthy the office of Governor of the State. He closed by asking his Holden competitor to be equally frank and plain in his declarations; and by the reading of certificates from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, showed that Col. D. had declared in favor of a convention and reconstruction with additional guaranties, as early as January last.

Col. D. arose much excited; declared that the certificates were false, and that those who gave them were liars, (one a prominent Physician of the county of Montgomery, and the other a soldier who had lost a leg in the defence of his country.) Said he had never made such declarations, and was willing to leave it to another gentleman who was present. [Col. Little at Rockingham read a certificate from said gentleman, a friend of Col. D's, substantially stating the same truths.] Col. D. talked loud and long about appointing commissioners to negotiate a peace, and about secession; abused W. W. Holden, pronounced him an *unscrupulous partizan*, and Vance a model Governor; but in the end said that he would vote for the *unscrupulous partizan*, rather than the model Governor. Col. D. said, he knew Gentry and Horton well, and that they were incapable of telling a falsehood, and if some proof could be had from Raleigh to the same effect, [the Raleigh clique,] he would not support Holden. Said his opposition to Vance arose from his Wilkesboro' speech. Gov. Vance was too much of a war man, [The certificates said he was opposed to Gov. Vance in January,] in that speech, and that he, Dockery, was opposed to seceding from the Confederacy, and that Gov Vance, upon certain contingencies, said he was for seceding. [Who ever heard of it before?] Said Gov. Vance said it reverses should befall us he would be for seceding, when he made his speech in Fayetteville. Upon the whole, he was in favor of independence, and for the *unscrupulous partizan*, W. W. Holden. Col D. failed to say that he believed in the justice of our cause, talked about the horrors of war and the blessings of peace. [Who did not know all this before?] His aim was to mislead the people, to lay all the blame on the secessionists of the South, for the beginning and continuance of this war. In one particular he *did well,—he did nobly*,—he laid heavy blows on W. W. Holden. Had Holden come in at that time, he would have said, Col. D. was a destructive of the deepest dye. Verily he did Holden more injury than Col. L. While professing friendship for W. W. H, he was stabbing him under the fifth rib, and surely the self appointed candidate for Governor may well cry out, "Save me from my friends."

Your correspondent also heard the candidates at the Ellerbe Springs, and at Rockingham. After the candidates were through at Rockingham, loud calls were made for Col. John W. Cameron, who made one of his happiest efforts He completely riddled Holden; said he wanted him to draw off and file his schedule as a political bankrupt. Among other things he wanted him to account for his striped breeches, with which he straddled the log cabin in 1840. He had heard that turpentine was a preventive of moths, and his apron, his Eulogy of Henry Clay and his abuse of Henry Clay and every other prominent man of the country, and even of his friend Gen. Dockery.

This stirred up the ire of the old war horse Gen. D. He arose and said he verily believed he would have been Governor of N. C had it not been for this same Bill Holden. That others had lied on him; but Holden had out-lied them all; that no man could be elected Governor of N. C. who would not lie; [humiliating confession;] and closed by saying he would vote for said Bill Holden under protest.

Thus closed the debate. No man had a good word for W. W. Holden. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DUPLIN, N. C., July 22d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—I am so unwilling that the value of the Chinese Sugar Cane should be lowered in any way, that I must ask you to permit me to give my experience in feeding cattle with it. I have been cultivating it continuously since its first introduction here, and I have freely fed my horses and cattle upon it nearly all the time after the first year that I tried it. I have cut it up and fed some of my favorite milch cows upon it, from which I derived more, and richer milk. When my cane has been cut off early, it sprouts out and grows rapidly; and on this my calves have been turned to feed and they have done well. During this season, I have twice pulled off the suckers, and I have given my whole stock of horses and cattle as much as they would eat. I expect to do so again in one or two days. A mischievous ox broke into my patch in June, staying there a great portion of the night, and came out next morning looking quite contented. I am unable to account for the bad effects your correspondent 'B,' of Clinton supposes it had upon the cattle there, but I *do know* that mine have fed on it for years in almost every stage of its growth; and it has been given to them after its being cut and cured, for the purpose of experimenting upon it as winter food. It has also been used after pressing out the juice, and I have never noticed the slightest injurious effect on them.

Yours, &c,

BENJAMIN OLIVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. R. Jones of Richmond County, N. C., has nine sons in the Confederate service. All likely men, and brave soldiers—besides as good patriots as the country can afford. Six of those patriots are in the army of Northern Virginia, and have shared all the hardships of the different campaigns along with the brave men who compose this army. We take pleasure in putting the name of the above gentleman upon the Roll of Honor of N. C.

Yours, respectfully, RICHMOND.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties of the 56th N. C. Reg't, Ransom's Brigade, in the trenches near Petersburg, from the 19th of June to 21st of July 1864, inclusive:

Co A—Wounded: Sgt Saml Smith, head, severe; Chas Garrett, shoulder, slight; C G Sawyer, side, slight.

B—Wounded: Sgt A McRae Averett, thigh, painful.

C—Killed: Thos R Richardson, Jos Davis. Wounded: I W Barnett, hand, severe; J Ralph, neck, mortally.

D—Wounded: J R Miller, head.

E—Killed: D A Clements. Wounded: J C Anderson, hand, slight; Jno Banks, finger, slight.

F—Wounded: Perry Rose, head, slight; J C Elliot, arm, slight.

G—Killed: Jno Carson. Wounded: Sgt N F Kimsay, foot, slight; Sgt H A Osborne, hip, slight; W F Kimsay, head, slight; W A Sparrow, hand, severe, since died.

H—Wounded: N H Record, head, mortally, since died.

I—Wounded: Sgt J Mooney, foot, severe; T G Dameron, arm, severe; Wm Davis, hand, severe; Wm Green, face, slight.

K—Wounded: John H Johnson, head, slight; James Kearnes, foot, severe.

Recapitulation: Killed 4, wounded 22. Total 26.

CHAS. M. PAYNE,
Lieut. Co. K, Act'g Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 21st, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—You will please publish the following list of casualties in Co. B 44th N. C. T., Turnle Paw company from Chatham county, in the engagements from May 5th to July 10th, 1864:

Killed: Berry T Smith, Geo Ray, Jas Smith; A Richardson. Wounded: Sgt Chas R Lambert; C D Gross, W F Bray; Corpl Jos G Dismukes and Wm T Tillman; Privates Isaiah Luckey, John Devie, C C Williams, Jno Mashburn, Jas Tally, Aaron Hilliard, Sgt J D Wickers, Jas Scott, Chas B Dismukes, Henry Gilliland.

The following are missing and supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy: Joseph G Dismukes, Conner D Gross, Jno M Lambert, Jno E Hammond, Reuben Salmon.

J J CRUMP, Capt Turtle Paw Co. 44th N C Reg.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Smithville, N. C. July 10 h. Jno. Robert Haughton, second son of the Hon Jno. H Haughton, departed this life, after a brief illness, aged 19 years and 1 month.

Thus has passed away from earth, a youth of great energy and steadiness of purpose, of a most amiable disposition. He was a most affectionate brother and friend, a dutiful and loving son, a true patriot, a pure and humble christian.

The breaking out of the war found him a pupil in Colonel Tew's Military School at Hillsboro. When it closed, he was very eager to volunteer and was only prevented by parental authority, which was exercised under medical advice. For although apparently a robust and healthy boy he was of a very feeble constitution.

He then commenced preparing for the University. By very hard study and the closest application, he was soon enabled to enter the Sophomore class, and having passed through it creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the Faculty, he was advanced to the Junior class. By this time his health was slightly improved, and his desire to serve his country could no longer be restrained. It being morally certain from the opinion of his physician, that he was physically disqualified for the regular service, he was compelled, although unwillingly, to accept a position in the Signal corps. Gladly would he have gone into active service, had he been able. Had his object been his own security and comfort, and to avoid duty and hardship, he would have remained in college, where, as a member of the Junior class, he was exempted by the special order of the President.

In his new sphere, he showed the same energy and industry, which had always characterized him. He, at once, by his strict attention to duty, his kindness, his gentleness and obliging disposition, gained the respect and esteem of his superiors and the love of those around him. He never neglected a duty or spared himself. His chief officer speaks of him thus: "I do not think I ever saw a youth so remarkably, so perfectly moral; I never heard him use harsh language even to his associates. He was notable for the purity of his conversation, which was entirely free from anything like profane or improper language.

The son of Christian parents, he was in infancy baptized into the Church of Christ, and carefully instructed in the principles of our most holy religion. He was from a child attentive to his christian duties; the reading of Holy Scripture and fervent prayer was his daily habit and attended to without fail and under any circumstances. His mind was deeply exercised on the subject of religion, and he had begun to estimate the true value of things, and placed his hope on the Rock of ages. His views are well expressed in a piece of poetry, which he cut from a newspaper, which was found in his pocket.

"How abject are all earthly things,
They dazzle to destroy;
My hope is in the King of Kings,
An everlasting joy.
Time fades, but while it fades, it leaves
A brighter view of Heaven;
Death to the contrite sinner gives
What *life* has never given."

But for providential and other hindrances, he would have been confirmed at the last visitation of the Bishop and admitted to the Holy Communion. He was however looking forward to it and diligently preparing himself by prayer and careful self examination. During his last illness, much of his time was spent in earnest prayer to his Heavenly Father; and we doubt not that his pardon was sealed in Heaven, and that he "was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COVINGTON, Richmond Co., July 11.

Please announce to the many friends of Rob't W. Capel, of Richmond Co., that he is dead. Soon after the war broke out he entered the service as Senior Second Lieutenant Co. E, 38th N. C. Troops. A vacancy occurring in the company by the promotion of the Captain, he was elected to the office of Captain, which he filled with credit to himself until the re organization of troops under the conscription act, when he was defeated. He then returned home; but unwilling to rest at ease while others fought his country's battles, he hastened to volunteer in Capt. McNeill's—now Capt McKellar's company—5th reg't N. C. Cavalry, in which company he remained and guarded and fought until the 23d ult., when in a skirmish near Nottoway C. H. Va., he was killed by a minnie ball, which entered his left breast just below the heart. He was found reclining by a tree, with his head resting on his hand. His Captain writes: "He was a brave and true soldier, always at the front where danger was highest, and won from his comrades their best regards, and gave them an example in his life as well as in his death of the patriot soldier." He preferred death to subjugation and was offended at the word *submit*. He was for several years previous to his death a member of the Baptist Church. He leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss. May they enjoy the independence of the country for which he died.

B. G. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GEN. HOSPITAL, No. 6, Fayetteville, N. C., July 16

Messrs Editors:—May I again trouble you by acknowledging through the columns of your paper donations for the sick and wounded of this Hospital? I will only give the names of the kind donors, as I feel that it would be taxing your kindness too far to ask for space to name the numerous articles given:—

Mr William Matthews, Mrs E J Hale, Mrs Peter M Hale, Mrs Coit, Mr William Cade, Mrs Hodges, Mrs Harris, Mrs J H Hawley, Master E V Hawley, Mrs Sandy Johnson, Mrs Dr Robinson, Mr John Shaw, Miss Catharine McArthur, Miss Rebecca McArthur, Mr Chas Evans, Mrs Matthew P Taylor, Mrs McKay, Dr McSwain, Mr John Evans, Mrs Starr, Mrs Foulkes, Miss Alice Cook, Mrs Wilkings, Mrs Neill Clark, Mr Christopher Monroe, Mrs Overbaugh, Mrs Neill Bale, Mrs John Bale, Mr James H Smith, Mrs J R Murchison, Mr Charles B Mallett, Mrs J W Powers, Mrs M C Rand, Mr M McKinnon, Mrs Baker, Mrs Kate Murchison, Miss Alice Campbell, Mrs Henry Elliot, Mrs Jane S Elliot, Mrs A A McKethan, Mrs Capt Hurt, Mrs James Strange, Mrs William Wright, Mrs Hatchell, Mr A J Woodward, Mrs Fanny Johnson, Mr John McLauchlin, Mrs McPherson, Mr D J McAllister, Mrs B Murphy, Mrs John Williams, Mrs David McNeill, Mrs A R Smith, Mrs M E Williams, Mrs M L Wade, Mrs John Bain, Mrs L A Page, Mrs Harriet Stewart, Mrs Sarah Deaning, Mrs Neill McDougald, Mrs Jas McAlister, Miss A A McAllister, Mr D McDonald, Mr H McAllister, Mr T Starling, Mrs Betsy Evans, Mrs Taliaferro, Mrs Alderman, Mrs Peter Johnson, Miss Sissy Haigh, Mrs D Murchison, Mrs R G McNeill, Mrs Williams, Miss Cade, Mrs Neill McArthur, Mrs Isaac Hollingsworth, Mr George Holmes, "Cumberland Hospitality," Miss Laura Taylor, Mrs Sarah A Williams, Mrs Kershaw, Mrs B G Worth, Mrs Parker, Mrs Barnes, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs John G Smith, Mrs Mary Smith, Mrs John Murphy, Mrs Charles Brown.

Permit me to thank the Ladies of this town and county for the personal attention which they have given the sick in this Hospital. Could they hear the expressions of gratitude which their kind sympathies have called forth, they would feel that their attention and kindness have not been bestowed in vain.

BENJ. F. FESSENDEN, Surg. in Charge.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Wednesday Morning, July 20.—Last evening the enemy attempted to advance their line of skirmishers according to their old custom, in order to advance their works, in front of Reynolds' brigade of Stevenson's division, but old "Gauley" was wide awake, and they were promptly met and driven back in disorder, leaving 125 prisoners, including a captain and two lieutenants, in our hands.

The affair was well conducted, and is highly spoken of; it also shows that notwithstanding the deep gloom that has overspread the army for the past few days, the fighting qualities of the men have not been impaired in the least.

During a heavy skirmish in front of Walker's division about the same time, Lieut Col. Hale and 25 men of the 2d Tennessee, were captured; having advanced beyond the supporting column, deployed as skirmishers, a body of the enemy was thrown forward, who cut them off.

Slight skirmishing has been going on this morning in front of Cheatham's corps, along Peachtree creek.

The enemy knew yesterday of the change of commanders, and the prisoners all say they expect to have to fight now.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, July 20, 1864.—Finding that the enemy had crossed Peachtree creek and were attempting to turn his right for the purpose of gaining possession of the railroad bridge, Gen. Hood determined to attack their left, and Stewart's and Hardee's corps were ordered to advance upon them. The order to advance was received by the men with the wildest enthusiasm, and no sooner was the order given than the men swept forward with a yell such as only a rebel can give, and the enemy's skirmishers were soon encountered and driven back upon the main line, where temporary works had been erected. Our men never faltered but dashed forward through the leaden rain and drove the enemy in disorder from the works, capturing a number of prisoners.

I shall not attempt to give you in this hurriedly written letter the details of the action; suffice it to say, that up to this hour the enemy are steadily and surely being driven back, as with the exception of Walker's front, where no trouble seems to have occurred, they have been driven across the creek fully one mile on an average of the whole line.

Prisoners are coming in in large squads and as I write a party of about 200 has just arrived, and I understand that others are on the way. The whole number brought in up to the present writing is, I suppose, about 300, although it is difficult to form an estimate at a point where they are hastily collected and being rapidly sent to the rear.

Among those lost on our side are Brig. Gen. Stevens, of Walker's Division, and Major Preston, of the artillery, killed during the action. Their death has dampened the joy we feel over our success. Our loss, so far as I can ascertain, has been comparatively small, as I have not seen more than twenty ambulances laden with wounded passing to the rear.

When the works were stormed a magnificent flag was discovered floating in the breeze amid the storm of balls, and a number of men sprang forward to capture the coveted prize, but private John H. Badget, of Co. G, 27th Ala. outstripped the rest and grappling with the color bearer wrested it from him and brought it to the rear and after delivering it up returned to his post. The flag was a beautiful one and belonged to the 33d New Jersey infantry, of Hooker's corps.

At this time it is impossible to get anything definite from the entire line, but I understand that Cleburne's veterans are not behind the others in the good work, but are again exhibiting that true courage which has made them the idol of the army.

On the right I hear that Wheeler had been hotly engaged, and his men from the temporary breastworks had repulsed the enemy in three assaults and were still gallantly holding their position.

Owing to the nature of the ground here, but little artillery was used, but the roar of small arms made ample amends for the absence of noisy monsters.

The fight still rages and there is every prospect of its continuing through the night, and unless the enemy abandon their position the long looked for battle will take place to morrow.

Cor. Atlanta Appeal.

Another Success in the Valley of Virginia.—RICHMOND, July 26.—The following dispatch from General Lee was received this afternoon:—

"HEADQUARTERS, July 26.—Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj. Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the battle field of Kernstown, completely routing him and pursuing him 5 miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. The pursuit is continued by the cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Mulligan, mortally wounded. Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy must have been 15,000 infantry, besides cavalry under Averill. R. E. LEE, Gen."

Yankees Captured.—RICHMOND, July 26.—A captain and 50 men of the 162d New York regiment, just from New Orleans, were captured last night, upon landing near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff.

Fearful Railroad Catastrophe.—LACKAWAXEN, PENN., July 15.—A train with about eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, on their way to the camp at Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania coal company's train between here and Shohola this afternoon, killing and wounding a large number, reported at over one hundred.

The train with the prisoners should have left Jersey City this morning at half past four, but was delayed and thrown out of time one hour by the captain of the guard, who returned to the vessel on which they came from City Point to hunt up three prisoners, who had escaped from him.

The coal train was on its way from the Hawley Branch to Port Jervis, and neglected to ascertain that the other train was behind time, and went on, striking the latter at a crooked part of the road, where the engineer could not see far enough ahead to avoid the calamity.

The Herald of later date says that 16 yankees were killed and 17 wounded. Of the Confederate prisoners [from Point Lookout] 49 were killed and 68 wounded.

The Raiders on the Montgomery Road.—We learn from Columbus direct that the raiders have abandoned the Montgomery railroad and have gone back to Sherman. They tore up the road from Opelika west for a distance of thirty miles, burning the cross ties, bending the rails, and destroying everything else that they possibly could. They pressed in darkies all along the line to assist them in the work of destruction. At Opelika, Chehaw and Auburn, they captured a considerable quantity of tithe meat and corn. They allowed the citizens to carry off what meat and corn they wanted before setting fire to the depots. A great many horses and negroes were stolen and carried off. The force of the enemy was variously estimated from two thousand to thirty-five hundred, most probably the former is nearest the truth.—*Macon Confederate, 23d.*

Mt. Vernon Seminary.

MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46*8tpd

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

July 2. 46*8td

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a Lady to teach a Family School. None but a good English Scholar need apply. Address CALVIN VESTAL,
Oakland, Chatham county, N. C.

July 20. 51*4t

Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are *earnestly requested* to attend. A. ROYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove, July 20 52 8td

The name of JAS. K. LASSITER of Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, is respectfully announced as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. SAMPSON VOTERS

July 6 48*4td

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.

JAMES C. DAVIS.

June 10, 1864. 40tf

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D. 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7 50*10t

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	2 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L. Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by Thos. H. Hill,)	1 50
Morven and Linda, (by A. W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3½ Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B. Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Rev. A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ½ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Loader's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Reminiscences of "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos. Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	6 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	2 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Nealey's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (8 vols.)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.,)	125 00
Bancroft's " U. States, (7 vols,)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T. M. Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B. Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H. F. Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cushman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Life of H. T. Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS.

Macaria.—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by S. F. Goulding,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,